# TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

AMERICA'S HOME AND FARM NEWSPAPER

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## PRICE BOOST IN WHEAT IS SEEN TO BE COMING

### Administration Advisor Is Optimistic; Statistics Disagree and Dealers Aren't Very Enthusiastic.

The wheat situation is likely to be turned upside down within a short time.

This opinion, which is held by one of the President's most able advisors, is expected to have an important effect on anything the chief executive may recommend for farm aid.

The rise in price is expected to affect all wheat growing areas except the semi-arid region in the northwest where there is the greatest dissatisfaction and the most impressive demand for political action. Little hope for this area is held out by this authority, even if the prices rise 40 cents, because of the growth of Canadian competition.

The expectation of the rise is due to two factors:

The feeding of wheat to stock because of the increased value of corn.

Poor quality of much of the wheat crop which will not be available for milling.

Conditions in the semi-arid region are likened by the President's advisors to the paralysis of an industry affecting the welfare of many persons. This paralysis, directly to the lack of moisture, might be the government expert have been inevitable because of the cheaper cost of more fertile Canadian soils and the greater reliability of rain north of the border.

**Statistics Look Different.**

The foregoing dispatch represents what political advisors of the administration expect the price of wheat to do. Many prominent grain dealers are not so enthusiastic. The following taken from the market letter of C. A. King & Co. does not represent the view of but one grain firm, but rather might be attributed to many of the most prominent grain men and commission houses in the United States.

Says the review in question:

"Talk of government legislation has advanced wheat prices rather sharply the past week. The latest news on this legislation is that the head of the War Finance board will, before long start for the West to form a wheat export organization of some sort to handle wheat for export. The question which is paramount is—do foreigners want our wheat? Statistics are interesting, still at times the market pays no respect to them, but the final outcome is based on the law of supply and demand, of which statistics are the foundation.

**64,000,000 Visible Supply.**

"At the present time we have a visible supply of 64,000,000 bushels of wheat against 32,300,000 a year ago. This gives us plenty of wheat in our show windows. Chicago has a total of nearly 19,500,000 bushels of wheat as against 2,300,000 a year ago. This indicates plenty of wheat for delivery on Chicago contracts in case of necessity. The Canadian visible is 10,750,000 against 15,000,000 a year ago, but Canadian crop is running in days to two weeks late. Most important of all the North American export of grain last week amounted to only 3,884,000 bushels against 7,966,000 a year ago. The exporting of wheat does not agree with the export of our lard and meats. Europe shows that they have plenty of money to buy necessities. The exports of lard last week were 16,500,000 pounds as against 10,600,000 a year ago. Exports of meat were 20,800,000 pounds as against 13,700,000 pounds a year ago. Europe has plenty of breadstuffs but we know are short of animal products. World's shipments last week were less than 11,000,000 against nearly 14,000,000 a year ago. Their weekly requirements under normal conditions are placed at 12,000,000. Supplies on passage this week amount to 35,000,000 bushels as against 33,500,000 a year ago. This shows that Europe has plenty of wheat afloat.

**Bull Market Doubted.**

"The exports of wheat and flour from all United States ports, as reported by our department of commerce, for the months of July and August of this year, are 32,000,000 bushels as against 58,000,000 in 1922, 97,000,000 in 1921 and 67,000,000 in 1920. World's exports from July 1 from various exporting countries amount to 133,000,000 as against 146,000,000 in 1922. North America has shipped 30,000,000 bushels less, Argentine 2,000,000 more, Australia nearly 4,000,000 more and India 10,000,000 more. Statistics certainly do not favor a bull market in wheat."

## Buried in Asphalt to Neck All Night

After chopping with axes for more than two hours, Canton, O., workmen succeeded in rescuing P. P. Hassan, 36, from a block of asphalt where he had been imbedded all night. Only his head, right arm and shoulder were visible. Hassan fell over a small embankment into a pool of warm asphalt while walking near an asphalt plant. He became exhausted trying to free himself and lay down. In the meantime the asphalt hardened. His calls for help were finally heard by a workman shortly before 6 o'clock in the morning. Remaining conscious Hassan directed the cutting away of the asphalt which held him a prisoner. Hassan apparently suffered no serious effects.

## Plan Improvements for Alaskan Railway

Construction of terminal facilities for the Alaska railroad is progressing rapidly with a large force of men at work.

The improvements include passenger and freight depots, engine and oil houses, water tanks, and other buildings to cost between $250,000 and $300,000.

## Finds Human Bones 80,000 Years Old

Bones and other relics of a race which lived approximately 80,000 years ago, have been unearthed in Southwest France by Dr. Henry U. Hall of the University of Pennsylvania museum. Dr. Hall, who returned recently from Europe, said that the race was only a step above the animal.

"They lived in the old stone age and used crude, unpolished flint implements," he said. "The relics I found were in a clay bank at the foot of a hill. They probably had been washed down from an escarpment where there probably had been a settlement."

Dr. Hall said that the bones resembled the Neanderthal type.

## YANKS DEPART FROM EUROPE

### Congressmen Returning After Studies of Foreign Woes.

The last of the politicians who left the woes of their own land behind them in an attempt to find out what is the matter with Europe, will soon be homeward bound.

Representative Burton of Ohio, member of the foreign debt commission, who has been attending a meeting of the inter-parliamentary union in Copenhagen, sailed from Southampton on the President Roosevelt for New York. Senator LaFollette, who has traveled extensively over Europe and is just emerg- from Russia, sailed on the George Washington.

The Leviathan carried all sorts and conditions of passengers including Senators King and Ladd and Representative Frear of Wisconsin, who have been studying conditions in Russia for several weeks; Will Hays, who has not divulged the nature of his political talks with Ambassador Harvey, whose guest he has been for three weeks; Stefansson, the Arctic explorer, and Norah Bayes.

Sailing on the Majestic from Southampton and Cherbourg were Senators Couzens and his wife and daughter, Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck, Viscount Forbes, Lady Moira Forbes, Eileen Forbes, the Countess of Granarad, Dudley Field Malone and his wife, Baron and Baroness Popper-Jeritz and the Marquis De San Miguel.

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## HANGMAN GOES BACK AGAIN TO OCCUPY PULPIT

### Minister Who Served as Executioner Believes He Should Preach.

W. E. Robb, former Iowa preacher-sheriff and chaplain with the 168th infantry during the World war, who resigned from the ministry as an outgrowth of criticism offered by his congregation resulting from the hanging of Orrie Cross, Dec. 7, 1922, will return to the gospel.

Robb persisted that it was his duty to cut the rope that sent Orrie Cross to his death, but the people protested strongly in having him do so.

"With the greatest part of my life having been devoted to the gospel I don't feel right in being away from it. The pulpit is where I belong, and that's where I can do the most good," declared Robb,

Robb has made a reputation for himself throughout the state as a minister, a noteworthy lecturer and a historian. An illustrated history of the World war by Chaplain Robb was published recently.

## Five Buried Alive Nine Days Rescued

Buried alive for nine days, five of the 41 miners entombed by an explosion in a coal pit near Falkirk, Scotland, were rescued last week.

They were brought to the surface in fairly good condition and their remarkable escape from death has raised the hopes of the relatives of the others imprisoned.

The first thing the rescued men asked for was cigarets. They said all they had to exist on was water after the first day, when the supply of bread gave out. The pit they were in was flooded by the explosion, but they crawled to a ledge away from the water and found a passage where they got a current of air. There they remained except for occasional trips for water, until they were rescued.

## Pasteur's Second Patient Is Dead

Henri Julippe, the second person saved from death by the genius of Pasteur, is dead. Forty years ago Julippe, then a shepherd boy, was watching his sheep with four other lads when a mad dog bit him. Someone remembered that, only a few weeks before, Pasteur had saved another boy and Julippe was taken to Paris. Pasteur treated him with his serum and he recovered.

## Coolidges Observe 18th Anniversary

President and Mrs. Coolidge, on Oct. 4, observed their first wedding anniversary in the White House, but it was as simple and quiet as any of the 17 anniversaires that had preceded it.

When they were married 18 years ago, Mr. Coolidge was a struggling lawyer in Northampton, Mass., while Mrs. Coolidge, as Miss Grace Goodhue, had just given up teaching in the public schools of that community.

## THINKS BERLIN WAITS CHANCE FOR NEW WAR

### General Gouraud of France Believes That Alliance Is Only Hope for World Peace.

"When Germany is completely convinced that neither the United States nor England will again intervene in European affairs she will that day organize a new war against France."

That was the final summing up of the present political situation by General Gouraud at the weekly luncheon in Paris of the Anglo-American Press association. France's one-armed hero-general, who has come back radiant from his visit to the United States to resume the military governorship of Paris, talked simply as a keen, calculating soldier and spokesman for France. Consequently his words may be considered somewhat as of official military importance.

The general voiced his profound gratitude for the numerous tributes America had paid to France, but explained that he could only speak in the United States as became an official guest.

**Speaks of Future.**

"I could not turn my pleasant voyage into a tour of French propaganda," he said. "However, in view of the events in Germany, we can speak frankly of the future.

"I recall especially now the words of Senator Hiram Johnson, when he returned from Europe. He declared that never again would an American soldier set foot on the soil of Europe. I think it would have been better if the senator had not made that statement.

"I know from German officers themselves that the European war would assuredly never have been declared if Germany had known in advance that England and the United States were coming to aid France. It is the same today. Germany will make war again if she is certain that America will disinterest herself in Europe, but she will not make war if she is doubtful on this point."

General Gouraud declared he was not criticizing America's policy, but added that just such assurances would be interpreted by Germany in her own way.

**Visions Three Flags.**

"In America I was happy to see everywhere American and French flags intertwined," he said. "It appears that they never looked so well as when side by side, but there is another combination, only one, that will guarantee peace in the world—the three emblems of America, England and France. They should not be separated; they should be together today as in the war, when their valiant troops fought by our side. Such is the only guaranty of peace today."

General Gouraud emphasized the French Ruhr policy as absolutely honorable.

"We are not going to stay so long in Germany that we will annex the Rhineland," he said. "We are going to remain there, however, until damages are paid. It does not devolve upon old men, widows and fatherless children to rebuild the homes in France; Germany must do that. The French government is going to enforce the Versailles treaty which, in spite of its critics here and the millions of Germans in the United States, is not going to be rendered a scrap of paper."

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## Brussels Memorial Will Come to U. S.

A monolith of Soignies stone containing Belgian earth taken from the site of the monument to native heroes in the World war will be the contribution of Hainaut province, in Belgium, to the tri-centenary celebrations of the founding of New York, which have been tentatively set for 1926. This was announced at Mons following a meeting of the provincial council of Hainaut, at which the necessary credits were voted.

In a cavity in the monolith will rest an iron box containing the sacred soil. A parchment telling of the decision of the nouncil and chronicling Hainaut's war record will be included. A special delegation will take the relic from Mons to New York.

## CONVICTS HOLD PRISON GUARDS AT BAY 3 DAYS

### Finally Routed After 81-Hour Siege in Barricaded Building of Kentucky Penitentiary.

Three graves in the cemetery of the Western Kentucky state penitentiary at Eddyville, over which the earth was freshly heaped, and the bullet scarred mess hall in the center of the prison area, were mute reminders this week of the desperate stand of a trio of convict murderers who killed three guards, were besieged for 81 hours in the mess hall, and found dead from bullet wounds when a storming party entered the barricaded building Oct. 6.

Members of the storming party entered the mess hall after it had been filled with ammonia fumes, prepared to meet three desperate gunmen, and found Monte Walters, Lawrence Griffith and Harry Ferland stiff with the rigor of death.

All of the gunmen had been dead for at least 36 hours and in the cases of Griffith and Ferland, whose wounds indicated death from suicide, opinion was expressed that the end might have come 48 hours before the siege was raised. Walters, believed to have been the last to die, was shot through the head and had been struck by a rifle grenade.

Prison routine, disrupted when the gunmen shot four guards, three fatally, in an attempt to win clear of the prison and then were cornered in the mess hall, practically was restored to normal.

Troop C, from the National Guard machine gun company at Hopkinsville, and a detail from the Mayfield guard company, ordered to the scene of the riot by Governor Edwin P. Morrow, left for their homes.

Electric power lines, cut by bullets fired by the besieging forces, with a result that lights and water, the latter from electrically driven pumps, for the prison and the town of Eddyville, had been repaired.

The prison dining room was on the second floor of the building held by the desperadoes, and during the siege it was necessary to feed the approximately 530 prisoners in their cells, with emergency rations and food cooked in the small kitchens of the prison hospital and the warden's quarters.

Authorities are expected, as soon as the more pressing matter of restoring prison machinery to its peace time basis has been completed, to initiate a searching investigation to determine the manner in which Walters and his companions obtained the pistols with which they fatally wounded Guards Hodge, Cunningham, V. B. Mattingay and W. P. Gilbert and shot William Gillihan seriously.

## SINGER SELLS VOICE STOCK FOR FINANCES

### "Future Caruso" Needs Money to Cultivate Voice and Friends Purchase Shares.

Angelo Raggini, the "East Side Caruso," has sailed for Rome on the Conte Rosso to cultivate the voice which recently was capitalized by admiring friends at 400 shares at $25 par value stock. Scores of shareholders were down to the pier to bid goodbye to their investment.

"Bon voyage—and take good care of your throat," they told him.

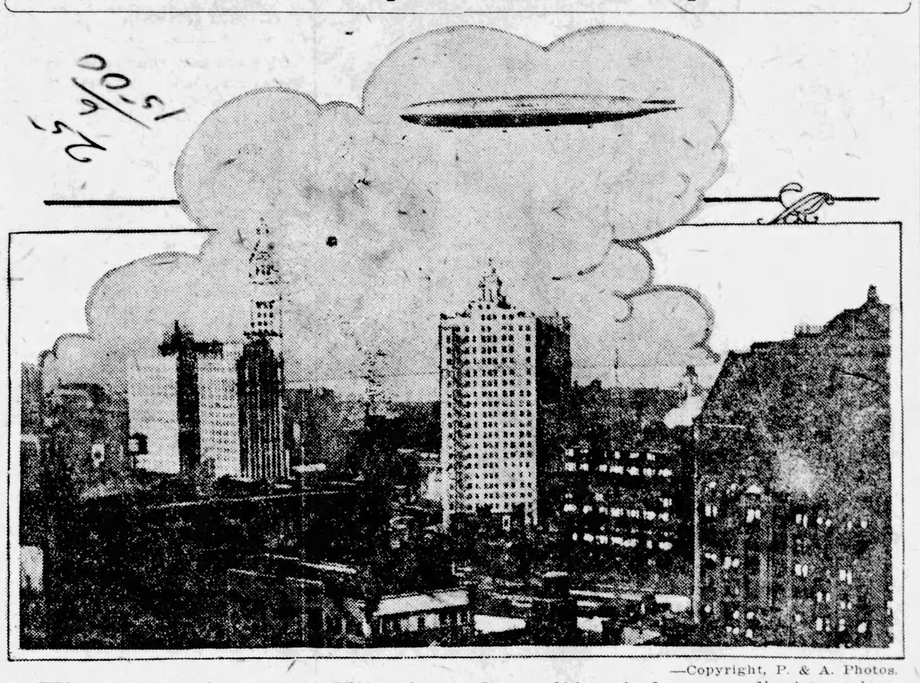
Fellow employes in the office of Mayor Hylan of New York, claim the distinction of having discovered the merits of Raggini's voice. He was warbling over his ledgers one day when a clerk nearby said:

"Hey, Caruso; why don't you hire a hall?"

Raggini did so. He staged a boxing match. He fought a heavy hitter, lost by a knockout and when he came to, made his debut as a public soloist.

With the gate receipts Raggini intended to sail for Italy at once to study voice. But he lacked sufficient funds so his friends came forward, organized the stock company and sold shares on his prospects. Giacome Lauri-Volpi, Metropolitan opera tenor, will be the young singer's mentor during his training.

## Great Airship on Successful Trip



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THIS remarkable picture of the ZR-1 as it passed over Chicago's downtown district on its return to Lakehurst, N. J., was taken from the steeple of the Chicago Temple Building, the highest point in the city. The tall structure in the left background is the Wrigley building, which is 572 feet in height. If the ZR-1 was placed upright against this building, it would tower it by hundreds of feet.

## HARVEY, CHILD RESIGN POSTS

### Ambassadors Will Give Whole Attention to Private Affairs.

The administration faces the necessity of filling the first important vacancies to occur in the American diplomatic service since President Coolidge took office, in the resignation of Ambassador Harvey at London, and Ambassador Child at Rome. That of Ambassador Harvey will take effect about the first of the year. Ambassador Child, who is expected in the United States within a week or two, will not go back.

Both ambassadors, it was disclosed, resigned in accordance with an agreement with the late President Harding on the length of time they could continue at their posts before retiring to give attention to their personal affairs. There was no further explanation in official quarters, but there have been intimations that both were finding their posts unduly burdensome in a financial way.

## British Claim Highest Tax Rate in World

At current rates of exchange taxation in Great Britain is almost three times as heavy per capita as in the United States, official figures show. The latest figures show in Britain taxation is $72.44 a head, in the United States $25.70, in France $24.39 and in Italy $11.81.

In issuing these comparisons the British have challenged as a complete misrepresentation of their official figures the scale which M. Dimnet of France presented to the institute of politics at Williamstown, Mass., recently. He was quoted as saying Prime Minister Baldwin had given figures showing taxation in France was $88 a head, in Great Britain $83 and in the United States $28.

## ZR-1 Designer Drops Flowers for Mother

Commander Ralph D. Weyerbacher, who constructed the ZR-1, dropped his mother, Mrs. W. F. Weyerbacher, a bouquet of dahlias attached to a parachute as the ZR-1 passed over Boonville, Ind.

Attached to the bouquet were these notes:

"On board ZR-1. Flowers and love to mother, dear. RALPH."

A second note read: "On board ZR-1. Salute to you, my fellow townsmen."

"RALPH WEYERBACHER."

## Rival Pups

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### *Echo Coolidge Talk*

Laddie Buck, the Airedale pup, and Peter Pan, the equally youthful wirehaired terrier, carried their rivalry for the honor of being the official White House dog direct to President Coolidge recently. In doing so they threatened to interrupt the chief executive in the midst of an address to delegates of the World's Dairy congress.

The two dogs are quartered in kennels just under the south portico of the executive mansion. The President selected the steps of the portico as a place for addressing the dairy congress delegates, but got no more than started on his speech when a series of barks and yowls nearly drowned out his voice. Wilson Jackson, "master of hounds," succeeded in partly choking off the howls of one of the aspirants for presidential favor, but the other continued intermittently throughout the address.

## Beetles Continue Destructive Lunch

The all-devouring death-watch beetle, the newest and most deadly enemy of England's ancient buildings, is enlarging his operations to such an extent as to endanger many of the most historic structures.

Westminster Hall, the noble Gothic pile dating from the reign of William Rufus, nearly collapsed before architects discovered that unknown to men the death-watch insect had been burrowing into its roof timbers, which were thoroughly honeycombed by this insidious enemy.

The timbers were saved by steel re-enforcements. Now other timbered roofs of the Tudor and earlier periods are threatened with collapse by the same small pest, and a survey shortly will be made to see if danger is lurking unawares in the woodwork of the Tower of London, Hampton Court Palace, Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's cathedral.

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## Increase in Gas Price Predicted

Gasoline will cost more this Winter and will be still higher in the Spring, it was believed at the convention of the American Oil Men's association.

Supporting that belief reasons advanced were that by Feb. 1 production of oil will be 500,000 barrels a day lower than it is now; present surplus stocks will be wiped out by the close of 1924, unless there is a quick change in the situation; small independent producers, whose surplus production tends to keep prices down, will be out of business by Winter if the depression in the oil industry continues.

## LLOYD GEORGE REACHES U. S.

### Former British Premier to Begin Unofficial Speaking Tour.

David Lloyd George, the dynamic little Welshman who began his career as a county lawyer in tiny Llanystymdwy and who, from 1916 to 1922, guided the destinies of Great Britain as its prime minister, arrived on the Mauretania Oct. 5 on his first visit to the United States.

To the United States he comes on a trip of "self-education," he has announced; to Canada, he brings appreciation for the dominion's services and sacrifices in behalf of the empire during the war. Accompanying him are his wife and daughter.

Mr. Lloyd George remained in New York but a few hours, proceeding to Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Niagara Falls, Ont., and Winnipeg, and crossing the American border into Minnesota. His American itinerary includes Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago, Springfield, Ill; Mooseheart, Ill; St. Louis, Louisville, Frankfort, Ky; Indianapolis, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Washington, Richmond, Philadelphia, Scranton, Pa; Boston and New York.

The tour will be wound up by an address in the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, Nov. 2, the former premier sailing for home the next day.

Mr. Lloyd George has insisted upon strictly unofficial nature of his trip. In Springfield, Ill., he will speak of Lincoln; in Scranton he will address the Welsh community; in Louisville, he will mingle with leaders of the Baptist faith. Nowhere will he make an official British statement, he has made it plain.

## Crop Price Gains Helping Farmers

The farmer is in a better financial position than last year, despite rumblings of agricultural discontent, and the farmers' dollar has steadily increased in purchasing power, the Federal Reserve board declared last week. The board, studying conditions in the farm regions, found credit needs are being fully met by local banks supplemented with the reserve bank system's facilities.

The improved position of the farmers generally, the board said, is due mainly to the larger buying power of domestic consumers. Larger earnings and fuller employment of industrial workers has brought increased demand for things the farmer produces, and has contributed to his better stability. Increased domestic demand has been enough, the board said, to offset the unsatisfactory phase of the foreign market for American products.

"Crop prices are, on the average, considerably higher than last year," the board said. "Recent advance of crop prices gains in significance because it has occurred during the period when the farmer markets his crops."

Bank loans to industry are nearly $1,000,000,000 larger than a year ago, the board said. Larger borrowing is the result of remarkable growth in commerce and trade in the larger cities of the country. Great expansion in business generally is reported.

## Air Ace Tells How to Quench Flames

"If Japan had had an aerial fire fighting department, using acid to extinguish flames, the catastrophe would not have grown to the proportions it did in Tokio and Yokohama," Captain Eddie Rickenbacker, American ace, declared at a meeting of city firemen in Detroit.

"With 100 tons of acid," Capt. Rickenbacker said, "fire could easily be combatted without endangering lives of firemen as does present day apparatus. The day is not far away when aerial fighting apparatus will be in use."

## Diamond Output Increased

The diamond fields of Angola, Portuguese West Africa, have been developed to such an extent that the Angola colony is considered the fourth diamond producer in the world.

## NEW COALITION IN BERLIN GETS EXTRA POWERS

### Reorganized German Cabinet Now Possesses Virtual Dictatorial Authority Over Nation.

The Reichsrat has adopted the "authorization law" conferring extra powers on the German government, by a vote of 46 to 17. Bavaria, Mecklenburg and some Prussian provinces opposed the measure, Thuringia abstained from voting.

"The authorization law" approved by the reichsrat and debated in the reichstag bestows virtually dictatorial powers on the government. It authorizes the government to take any financial, economic or social measure it deems imperative, but prevents the government from increasing working hours throughout the state. In adopting measures deviating from the national constitution the government must first submit them to the reichstag.

A resuscitation of Chancellor Stresemann's defunct four-party coalition last Friday put an end to parliamentary crisis, the most acute origin of which is exceeded in severity by its baffling solution. Each of the four warring parties virtually agreed that there had been no ground for disagreement previously and that a revamping of the cabinet was the only way out of the dilemma.

In the new cabinet, Chancellor Stresemann will act as minister of foreign affairs as well as chancellor, with Dr. Hans Luther taking the portfolio of minister of finance and Herr Koeth that of public economy.

Dr. Gustave Stresemann and members of his ministry resigned from office Oct. 3. President Ebert then called upon the retiring chancellor to form a new cabinet.

**Dictatorship Feared.**

Conservation of party prestige, emoluments of public office and concern over political patronage are said to have played an unusual part in the inter-party truce, which was preceded by a day of bartering and jockeying for position. The coalition leaders apparently preferred to risk their immediate political future by giving the four-party bloc another trial, to taking a chance of being eliminated from the nation's affairs through the advent of the dictatorship with which they were threatened.

Chancellor Stresemann succumbed to the partisan onslaught and completely jettisoned his earlier plan of defying the reichstag by confronting it with a restricted ministry of non-partisan experts, which would have been invested with extraordinary authority by virtue of dictatorial decree of President Ebert.

Predictions around the reichstag accord the resurrected coalition a short life.

While President Ebert acquiesced in the patched-up truce, those who profess to know his views believe the head of the republic now is the only man qualified to assume a drastic initiative and that he is destined to play an historic role in the not too distant future.

**Predicts Rhenish Republic.**

A Rhenish republic, independent of the balance of Germany and containing most of the nation's coal and factories, "is certain by Christmas," it is predicted by Herr Matthes, leader of the secessionists.

"A Rhenish republic is certain by Christmas," said Matthes. "We have everything ready. There will be a provisional government of ten persons, two of whom will have executive powers. The frontiers will extend from the Dutch border on the north down to the Bavarian Palatinate in the south, including the Palatinate. On the eastern side we will take in Dortmund, Elberfield and Barmen. On the southeast our lines will extend as far as the lower Main river. The total population will be 15,000,000, slightly less than one-fourth the total population of the state.

"We will export our goods via Holland and Belgium, not through Hamburg and Bremen. The administration will be entirely in the hands of Rhinelanders. Neither the Prussians nor the French will have anything to say.

**Intends to Pay**

"We are good Germans. Woe to the French or German industrials if they think they can dominate us. We are for unconditional payment of reparations, our share being determined by the amount we can pay, according to our capacity for production. If we do not establish this Rhenish independent state soon, there will be a combined German-Russian war of revenge against France. If we take the Ruhr and the Rhineland from Prussia we deprive Prussia of her chief reservoir and arsenal and thus make a war of revenge impossible."

## 2 Million Acres Idle in Western Woods

There are approximately 2,000,000 acres of forest land in Montana and Idaho without either federal or state supervision, says L. F. Kneipp, Washington, assistant forester, who has completed an inspection trip.

Because of the vast expanse of the public domain lands, administration by private owners is impossible, he said. The land is classified as suitable for reforestration or grazing.

## Self-Winding Watch Invented by Farmer

Sam Bird, a Tennessee farmer, owns what is thought to be the only watch in the world which does not have to be wound.

The timepiece, made by the farmer-jeweler during his leisure hours, is provided with a small pendulum which swings back and forth when he walks. This movement winds the springs of the watch.

A special key has been provided in case the owner goes for any period of time without walking.

## WORLD-HISTORY IN THE MAKING

FOLLOWING the election in which he was overwhelmingly repudiated, Governor Walton of Oklahoma Saturday called a special session of the state legislature for October 11. If the legislators meet in response to this call the session will precede the one called by members of the lower house. October 17 was the date they had fixed. The governor's call is a challenge to those who desire to impeach him.

The governor wants anti-Ku Klux Klan legislation enacted. That is the issue now, as he sees it, but there has been more involved in the extraordinary spectacle Oklahoma has been presenting to the country. The hooded riders were almost forgotten in the election which overwhelmed the governor. It has been said, and apparently without stretching the truth, that the real issue of that election was whether the state should have democracy or a dictatorship.

GOVERNOR WALTON has made himself so conspicuous before the general public that newspaper readers have a right to know something about him and his history. First of all it may be said that he loves the spectacular and is fond of the dramatic in life. He is egotistical, and we might say he splutters.

Yet the governor is very much what the people of Oklahoma have made him during the ten years—mark the brief period—that he has been a resident of the state. He is a consulting engineer. In 1917 he was made commissioner of public works in Oklahoma City. He is given credit for having done a good job in supervising the construction of sewers. Then the voters of the town made him mayor, and he at once began to develop the dramatic talent which has made him notorious. The chief of police told Mayor Walton that the prohibition laws could not be enforced and the mayor replied: "I accept your resignation."

THUS BEGAN a spectacular career. The mayor became his own chief of police. He led in person raids on saloons and gambling places. He smashed bars and gambling devices and succeeded in sending many offenders to jail. His achievements along this line resulted in his being nominated for governor last year by the Democrats and the Farmer-Labor Protective League. He accepted both nominations but repudiated the whole Democratic platform. He stumped the state in rough and uncouth attire, smoking a corncob pipe and accompanied by a jazz band. He denounced the capitalists and appealed in every way he could think of to radicalism and discontent.

Walton was elected by the largest plurality ever given a governor in Oklahoma and on his inauguration day gave a monster barbecue on the state fair grounds, to which he invited everyone in the world. Two hundred thousand accepted the invitation.

GETTING into trouble is one of the easiest things imaginable if the right sort of man makes the effort. Governor Walton was the right sort. The people, stirred by their discontent and impatient to do something out of the ordinary, had given this man an opportunity to make a fool of himself. He appointed an uneducated Farmer-Labor party leader as president of the state agricultural and mechanical college. Hardly had the man made ready to assume the duties of the position when the governor removed him for incompetency, sending state troops to the college to assist in getting rid of his own appointee.

Behold the rising dictator! He abolished capital punishment by executive decree and pardoned more than two hundred convicts. He asked the crowd at a county fair to hold up their hands if they thought a certain murderer in prison had been punished enough. The crowd voted affirmatively, as a crowd might have been expected to do, and the governor immediately commuted the fellow's sentence.

OKLAHOMANS have been reaping the whirlwind. That always happens when people sow to the wind. They followed the spectacular leader of the mob, for men are that and nothing else when they lose control of their minds and rush blindly after the radical who is going to rip things from stem to gudgeon and change the course of events.

Governor Walton found the people in a state of mind suited to his purposes. He was of a type to strike their fancy. He was what is called a "two-fisted man." It is as if two fists are better than a steady head. So-called "two-fisted men" are easy to find, but two fists are not a satisfactory substitute for brains and common sense sufficient to manage the affairs of a state.

THERE is in the Oklahoma experience a lesson for the whole nation. The radical in office is unsafe. Governor Walton took affairs in his own hands. He assumed authority the laws of his state did not give him, and he thereby furnished an excuse for an organization of men to assume authority the laws did not grant them.

The recent vote showed what the people of Oklahoma now think of their dazzling leader. The food they ate at the barbecue has spoiled their appetite and they can't assimilate a 500 per cent increase in state taxes.

Radicalism has a kick, but the hangover is awful.

# PARIS CHAFES OVER EVENTS IN RHINELAND

## Annulment of Germans' Resistance in Ruhr "Only Words," Is View of Press in France.

Despite the strongest assurances from Premier Poincare in his address at Bar le Duc that "France will ultimately be master of the situation," there exists much apparent pessimism concerning affairs in Germany.

Speaking before the general council of the department of the Meuse, M. Poincare made the striking admission that France had perhaps sung too soon of victory. Referring to events in Berlin, Bavaria and the Rhineland, though without mentioning specific cases, he said:

"Absolutely nothing has yet been resolved. We must await this quick chain of events with calmness. If we remain cool-headed we shall be masters, but it is too early to sing hymns of triumph. We must carry on the restoration of our provinces for our country's welfare. Our day has not arrived and it is not a moment to cross our arms or slacken in our work."

**Many Ominous Hints.**

It is not only in M. Poincare's warning speech delivered to Frenchmen, but in the leading governmental mouth-pieces in the Paris press that one reads the unmistakable tokens of disquiet. In all the disturbing news from Germany, the French point out that the army still is on the Rhine and encamped in Germany; therefore, France must have no fear. An official statement pointed out:

"Our only preoccupation is the role to be played by our army, still mounting guard on the Rhine. They will even re-establish order in the event of trouble among the Germans."

However, this reassuring information is followed by the conclusion that:

"All the various events in Germany show only one thing—that the Germans, whether in Bavaria or Berlin or elsewhere beyond the Rhine, are not approaching a state of mind to pay. We still are waiting for the Berlin government to explain to the reparations commission just how it is going to reform the monetary situation and how it intends to liquidate its debts. The annulment of resistance in the Rhineland is only so many words. It is banal to call it a scrap of paper, but their capitulation has yet to prove that it is more than promises."

**Separatists Lend Encouragement.**

The French, however, derive a modicum of satisfaction from the Separatist movement, although the Quai d'Orsay has denounced it from the beginning. Considered as an eventuality it would doubtless render German payments nil, but some quarters have argued, and still contend, that the existence of such a buffer state would be worth more to France in security than all the promises of German gold.

However, recent demonstrations at Duesseldorf showed clearly where the Berlin government stands on the question of a separate Rhineland republic. "Brutality and savagery" is all the comment Paris hears on the conduct of the German green police in suppressing the Separatist demonstrations.

The French press emphasises that fact that in such an extreme the German police abandoned the French completely and stuck loyally to their Berlin masters when the issue was of such grave import to the fatherland.

Thus it is hinted the work of the French army is not yet finished.

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## Warren G. Harding Enters University

The long line of students before the registrar's office at Ohio State university was held up for several minutes recently while officials rubbed their eyes and stared at an enrollment card bearing the name "Warren G. Harding."

The card had been presented by a nephew and namesake of the late editor-President, who, apparently desiring to follow in the footsteps of his distinguished uncle, entered the college of commerce and journalism.

Young Warren G., is a son of Dr. George T. Harding of Worthington. He has been pledged by Sigma Chi fraternity.


# CLEAN KIDNEYS BY DRINKING LOTS OF WATER

## Take Salts to Flush Kidneys if Bladder Bothers or Back Hurts.

Eating too much rich food may produce kidney trouble in some form, says a well-known authority, because the acids created excite the kidneys. Then they become overworked, get sluggish, clog up and cause all sorts of distress, particularly backache and misery in the kidney region, rheumatic twinges, severe headaches, acid stomach, constipation, torpid liver, sleeplessness, bladder and urinary irritation.

The moment your back hurts or kidneys aren't acting right, or if bladder bothers you, begin drinking lots of good water and also get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any good pharmacy; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys may then act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for years to flush clogged kidneys and stimulate them to activity; also to neutralize the acids in the system so that they no longer irritate, thus often relieving bladder disorders.

Jad Salts cannot injure anyone; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which millions of men and women take now and then to help keep the kidneys and urinary organs clean, thus often avoiding serious kidney disorders. By all means have your physician examine your kidneys at least twice a year.


## Britain's War-Chief in America

David Lloyd George, former British premier, arrived in New York last week to begin his tour of "self education" through the United States and Canada.

## Danish Maids Exercise Instead of Rouge to Make Their Cheeks Rosy

That portion of America's youth most commonly referred to as "flappers" and their prototypes of the other sex were ignominiously put to shame in Washington when Sir Neils Bukh presented to government officials 14 boys and 14 girls, all of them perfect examples of Danish manhood and womanhood.

Sir Neils is quite emphatic in his opinion of the youth of this nation and particularly so concerning American girls.

"They all paint their faces and rouge their lips too much," he said. "They walk with their shoulders stooped, they don't care what they eat, they stay up too late and they smoke cigarets. Thank goodness it is not so in Denmark."

Sir Neils says if the American girl would pay more attention to physical culture, paint would not be necessary. To bear out this contention he points with pride to the 14 rougeless, paintless, but nevertheless rosy-cheeked, flaxen-haired beauties from Denmark.

He admits, however, that merely doing away with cigarets and going to bed early won't produce physical perfection. A certain amount of exercise is necessary, he contends.

But therein, as the saying goes, lies the quirk. For Sir Neils' "certain amount of exercise" as demonstrated to the government officials, resembles more than anything else Jack Dempsey's training camp about one week before he enters the ring to defend his title, except that Dempsey probably doesn't exert himself quite so much.

The Danish maids, during their exercises, move every muscle so far discovered in the human body. They bend their heads back as far as they will go, and having attained that position their heads are bent back several inches farther by others.

They pose for five minutes at a time standing on one foot; they lie on their backs and kick their feet in the air for another 10 minutes and after two and one-half hours of similar exercises they consider themselves fairly well limbered up for the day.

It must be admitted that the results of the Danish "Daily Dozen" are obvious. The tape measure shows them to be as nearly like Venus as possible while a glance at the young men makes one wonder why the heavyweight crown has never gone to Denmark.

The young Danes were brought to the United States by the Russell Sage foundation to make demonstrations before schools and colleges in the interest of physical education.

They were presented to President Coolidge at the White House.

## Falling Brick Kills Baby in Auto Crib

A brick dropped from the 11th floor of a building under construction at 43rd street and Madison avenue, in New York, crashed through the top of an automobile standing at the curb and killed three-months'-old Carrie Clark in a hammock suspended from the roof of the car.

# RURAL STUDENTS FACE HANDICAPS

## Many Pupils Residing in Farm Areas Unable to Attend School.

Ohio and Indiana are showing the way in rural education, and the nation is profiting by their example.

This is one of the findings of the United States bureau of education in a report by Katherine M. Cook, specialist in rural teaching. The report also states generally that:

Country boys and girls are not getting fair treatment educationally.

Rural people do not get from the state systems or the state institutions the same service that the cities obtain.

The ruralists are deprived of the advantages of public institutions of higher learning because of the poor resources of lower schools.

The country inhabitants do not participate in the general benefits in proportion to the amount they pay for school support.

The farmer often pays more and receives less in educational returns.

Ten million children live in rural territory. Nine million are enrolled. Their attendance is 70 per cent.

Eleven million city children are enrolled and their attendance is 79 per cent.

**Average Term 96 Days.**

The average country school is open 96 days. The average city school is open 143 days.

But the agriculturist all over the country is awakening to the need of better schools, as he is to other advantages and the states that used to be backward are following Ohio and Indiana in the reorganization of state departments and increases in teaching staffs.

The most marked improvement is in the development of centralization or consolidation. In this Indiana has made the most notable progress. The work there started in 1876. Between 1890 and 1920 the enrollment increased 54,000; the number of buildings decreased from 9,907 to 7,981, and the number of one-room schools decreased from 8,553 to 4,880.

Ohio has made "similar, if not so favorable progress." In 13 counties the one-room schools have decreased from 1,029 in 1914 to 236 in 1922; one-teacher one-room schools to the number of 1,150 have been eliminated and the state had 8,000 well-trained and qualified teachers. In 33 of the states 17,635 of the one-room schools have disappeared in a decade.

**Colorado Sets Example.**

The advanced Western idea in this line is exemplified in Johnstown, Colo. Three successive bond issues were issued for a junior and senior high school and community center. This building has arrangement of classrooms, laboratories, departments of vocational agriculture and home-making and a moving-picture projector. A thousand may be seated in the auditorium.

The transportation of children to schools now costs about $17,500,000 a year in 40 states. Indiana spends $2,000,000 a year; Ohio more than $1,000,000.

These improvements have not been made without bitter fights that went to the highest courts in some states especially against the rural high schools. New Jersey has made better provision, proportionately, for its rural children in this respect. A high school is within walking distance of every New Hampshire child. Ohio has from one to six in every county.

An amateur photographer in Maine before going to the rescue of his wife who had lost her balance and fallen into a lake, took a snapshot of her.

# PROFESSOR SEES JAPAN SHIFTING

## Quake Authority Thinks Yokohama Is Swinging Toward Ocean.

Vast geological changes in which the Andes mountains are being pushed slowly Eastward and the California coast ranges forced Northward are in progress in the opinion of Dr. Bailey Willis, professor emeritus of geology at Leland Stanford university. The Eastern part of Japan, he said is probably moving Westward.

Dr. Willis recently returned from South America where he was sent by the Carnegie institution to study the earthquake which rocked Chile a year ago.

The changes in the earthquake earth's surface, he said, are resulting from irresistible pressure exerted from within the earth beneath the "Pacific deep" which offers an explanation of recent disastrous tremors.

**Says Changes Are Noted.**

Both the Chilean earthquake and the Japanese catastrophe, Dr. Willis believes, were due to the process of geological changes, and many equally serious seismic disturbances may be expected for generations to come.

Although scientists have known, he declared, that the California ranges are marching Northward, it took the Chilean quake to prove that the Andes are shifting steadily Eastward. The movement in each case, is away from the ocean.

Dr. Willis said his studies in Chile had confirmed the theory of elastic rebound as a prime condition of earthquake vibrations. Explaining this, he said, a mass of rock might be considered to be 1,000 miles long, 600 miles wide and 100 miles thick. This pile might be pushed eastward by the changes within the earth, but when it moved just so far, the pressure would become too intense, resulting in an earthquake.

In the case of California, he said, science can even estimate roughly the rate at which the western section is moving, since measurements made by the coast survey demonstrates changes of positions of transfiguration stations.

**Stations Moved Recently.**

Repeated observations have shown, he continued, that the stations established by that survey have moved three feet or more in a period of 10 or 15 years. Upon the occurrence of an earthquake, however, the stations sprang back part way into their original positions, proving again the theory of elastic rebound as a prime condition of seismic vibrations. Science has confirmed also, he said, that the horizontal jump of the mass in California during the earthquake of 1906 was 20 feet.

Dr. Willis declared there is every reason to believe that in the millions of years since the displacements began the mountain ranges of California have slipped many miles past each other. The Andes, he said, may be spreading over Argentina, perhaps two or three meters.

Dr. Willis said the cause of these vast geological charges is to be found inside the earth. Molecular forces are brought into action by heat and pressure, causing rocks under a great depth like that off the coast of Chile or Japan to expand horizontally while they shorten vertically.

## Sails Across Ocean Alone

ALAIN J. GERBAULT AND HIS SHIP, THE FIRECREST.

Alone in a 36-foot racing cutter Alain J. Gerbault, French war hero, has made the 5,600-mile trip from Cannes, France, to this country in 142 days.

He landed at Fort Totten, L. I., more dead than alive, but extremely proud of his achievement.

During his voyage, which was made simply from the wish to do so, without a wager of any kind to spur him on, Gerbault said he encountered three hurricanes, which he weathered after many sleepless days and nights.

He lived mainly on potatoes and rice cooked in sea water and drank tea made with salty water. Often he remained awake three days at a time and for 80 hours before landing he hadn't slept.

"I set out because I wanted to see New York," said Gerbault, who is not only a tennis champion with a multiplicity of silver cups won on the court, but a hero of the World war, with the croix de guerre, with four palms, and the Legion of Honor. He served in the Lafayette Escadrille as flying instructor.

Gerbault set sail from Cannes and reached Gibraltar 24 days later. Here he headed for New York, following the old sailing routes such as Columbus used.

He said he spent his spare moments during calm weather in reading and even succeeded in translating some Kipling into French. He

# TOKIO STILL TOILS TO BURN QUAKE DEAD

A month after Japan's greatest earthquake finds funeral pyres still burning in Honjo and Fukagawa wards and in other districts of Tokio where bodies are being taken from the ruins. Besides these pyres are many shrines where relatives of the dead flock to worship and to pray for the spirits of the departed.

Despite the need of haste in disposing of bodies to prevent epidemics and in clearing away debris so the city can be rebuilt in a measure before the rigors of Winter set in, those in the bereaved area find time to perform the simpler rites of mourning.

Shanties of every description have sprung up over the devastated area, especially in the low lying districts, giving protection from rains, but not from floods, and it is feared that Winter will bring in its wake a heavy toll in death from pulmonary diseases.

Tiny shops with scant stocks have sprung up everywhere. One of the busiest thoroughfares of the city now is in Asakusa, leading to the famous Buddhist temple, Sensoji, dedicated to Kwanaon, goddess of mercy. Before the fire this street was the center of Tokio's Coney Island.

The tea houses and theaters are gone. In their places are the shanty shops with their keepers standing in the doors and shouting their wares.

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# INDIANA G. O. P. CHIEFS IN TILT

## Coolidge Is Mentioned in Fight Over McCray's Cash Tangle.

Differences between Indiana Republican leaders, resulting from the inquiry into Governor McCray's financial affairs by the party's state committee, were climaxed last week by statements from John Moorman, who denounced the investigation as a political move instigated by President Coolidge, and ex-Governor James P. Goodrich, who denied Moorman's charge, with the added assertion that the governor had been accused of serious offenses.

Mr. Moorman, who is Governor McCray's political adviser, declared the meeting had been ordered by the President on representation of Mr. Goodrich that McCray's failure as a farmer would seriously hamper the prospects of the Republican party among the farmer voters.

Mr. Goodrich termed the statement of Mr. Moorman as "absolutely false" and without the slightest foundation. The meeting was called, he said, after charges had been made by responsible men, thoroughly familiar with the executive's affairs, that the governor had been guilty of actions involving the most serious consequences.

When these charges were presented to the state committee the meeting was called and the entire situation laid before the members, Mr. Goodrich said. He characterized the statement of Mr. Moorman as an attempt to throw dust into the eyes of the people of the state.

Postmaster General Harry S. New, who attended the state committee meeting, was indignant that the name of the President should be linked with the trouble in Indiana. Before departing for Washington he asserted that the Moorman statement was "absolutely without foundation" and that it was "utterly reckless."


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Goodyear Mfg. Co., G328-R Goodyear Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., is making an offer to send a handsome raincoat free to one person in each locality who will show and recommend it to friends. If you want one, write today.


## Cincinnati Is Host to Catholic Laymen

Many distinguished Catholic prelates and laymen will attend the annual convention of the National Council of Catholic Men in Cincinnati, O., Oct. 16-17.

The council is one of the five departments of the National Catholic Welfare council and embraces all Catholic laymen in the United States.

Admiral William S. Benson, retired, a member of the Shipping board, national president of the council will preside.

## Judge Pops Question for Bashful Tongue-tied Swains Who Wish to Wed

Eight thousand nine hundred and forty-six marriages!

No, it's not a modern Solomon. It's the record of the "marrying justice" of Poplar Bluff, Mo., who, the log in his office reveals, has tied 8,946 nuptial knots.

Judge D. B. Deems is responsible for making the little Missouri town the "Gretna Green" for boys and girls who no longer are listed as youthful.

The justice has volunteered to propose to any young woman if her bashful suitor is too timid to say the words. Furthermore, he will serve in the same capacity for bashful girls.

**Lovers Were Timid.**

There was a time when it was not uncommon for a month to pass without issuance of a single marriage license. That set Judge Deems to thinking and scheming. It was then that someone suggested that perhaps the slump was due to bashfulness on the part of the men.

"If they are afraid to propose, send them to me. I'll do it for them, and it won't cost them a cent," the judge replied.

That declaration was picked up by the press and letters began pouring into the justice's office from all parts of the United States.

Not only were postoffice workers drawn into the scheme; telegraph companies soon were enlisted in carrying the numerous requests to Judge Deems' office. A secretary was employed to assist in filing the epistles.

**Shortage in Mates Noted.**

"A number of the queries were from men who wanted me to propose for them, but who had not even a girl in mind," the justice said.

"What are you going to do about it?" he was asked.

"Not a thing," was the prompt reply. "If they go no further than ask me to propose for them I will readily and willingly comply, but when they also ask me to find them wives — well, that's asking too much."

But the justice was forced to back down on that point. He had not foreseen that while a majority of the requests would seek to take advantage of the kind offer. His stand was changed by a letter which read:

"These women mean business, evidently, and for that very reason probably would make good wives. Propose to any of them for me. I'd like to get a good wife soon."

Another type of letter which even the "marrying justice" had not anticipated was received from a man who asked:

"I don't want you to propose for me, but I certainly would appreciate it if you would devise a scheme whereby I could get rid of the woman I have."

The letter was consigned to the waste basket.

Eaten in moderation, it is said that man digests all but about 3 per cent of the dry matter of roast beef.

# SHORT ENDS OF WORLD NEWS

GOVERNOR PINCHOT'S orders to close 1,300 saloons in and about Philadelphia were met with open defiance. The governor made the rounds to see for himself whether the order was being obeyed within the 48-hour limit and found all he visited doing a flourishing business.

Allister McCormick of Chicago, the man who followed Mary Landon Baker to Europe after he had been left waiting at the church at the hour set for their wedding, was married recently to Miss Joan Tyndale Stevens of London, England.

Lord Renfrew, otherwise the Prince of Wales, has departed from the ranch in western Canada where he has been spending a vacation.

Accidents in the United States in 1922 exacted a toll of approximately 75,300 human lives, an increase of almost 2,000 over the estimated number for the previous year, it was said in a committee report presented to the National Safety congress.

Members of the National Council of Catholic Women have generally approved the attack by the Bishop Schrembs of Cleveland on the national prohibition law. The bishop was quoted as saying in an address before the organization that it is impossible to legislate goodness into a man and the sooner that congress discovers it, the sooner will the country readjust itself.

Annual convention of the American Federation of Labor began its sessions in Portland, Ore., last week. Loyalty to the government of the United States and determination to improve it through the effort of organized labor was voiced by President Samuel Gompers in his address.

When Nationalists seized the fortress at Keustrin, 50 miles from Berlin, 442 of them were arrested by German government troops and imprisoned within the same fortress.

The Colorado river surveyors emerged unharmed last week from the flood-swept gorges of the Grand Canyon, where they had been isolated since Sept. 14 during their navigation of the unchartered river. They escaped the fury of the flood by climbing through a crevice to high ground.

Chatting from time to time with the man on the operating table, Dr. Hans Pinsterer, University of Vienna, before a clinic of Buffalo surgeons, removed the patient's stomach, performed a minor operation on the organ and replaced it. The operation took two hours, the patient being fully conscious.

Miss Evelyn Garnait Smalley of New York city was among those who received a legion of honor decoration from General Gouraud, military governor of Paris.

MOVEMENT by four railroad transportation brotherhoods to regain wages in effect on the various railroads of the United States in 1920—an increase of approximately 12½ per cent over the present scale—is in full swing, engineers having joined with the firemen, trainmen and conductors.

Coy Purnell, son of Benjamin and Mary Purnell of the House of David colony at Benton Harbor, Mich., was served with subpoena last week summoning him to appear before the one-man grand jury, investigating the alleged immoral conditions of the colony.

Acquitted of having, as a smiling girl bandit, shot and killed Richard C. Tesmer, Chicago broker, in a holdup last Summer, Fred G. Thompson reassumed the feminine clothing that for 14 years permitted him to go unchallenged as a woman and 11 years ago to marry Frank Carrick.

A severe earthquake shock was felt in Tokio last week, many residents being driven from their homes and the electric lights cut off. One day 14 severe shocks were felt.

Hard upon the heels of a second request from Attorney General Crabbe of Ohio that he take steps to investigate charges filed against John McNamara, Sr., assistant director of the welfare department, Governor Donahey advised Crabbe to submit his charges to the "grand jury in the proper county."

Development of a better American child by developing a better parent will be the principal objective of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent Teacher associations, it has been decided by the board of managers.

Minneapolis has a new noiseless street car, equipped with roller bearings and automobile brakes. The car is the result of two years' research work by the transit company's engineers.

On the eve of the departure of Richard Washburn Child, U. S. ambassador to Italy, for America he announced that he would do all he could to increase the political understanding between the two countries.

Congress John L. Cable of Ohio has announced his intention of proposing amendments to immigration laws at the next session of congress. Cable declares conditions at Ellis Island are "terrible."

Raids on food stocks and the increase of crime in the rural districts of Germany have prompted the central government to address an appeal to the federated states suggesting closer co-operation among the local police forces for the benefit of the country at large.

UPSETTING the plans of organization leaders, members of the Republican party who stand for a continuance of prohibition enforcement legislation as it now exists, made a clean sweep of the New Jersey state convention last week. As a result the party will not make its campaign this year on a platform which calls for a modification of the Volstead act.

Ethiopia has been admitted formally to membership in the League of Nations, the Abyssinnia power having convinced the powers of the league that she was done with slavery forever.

The American church in Berlin has announced that it will install a memorial window to the late President Harding.

Appointment of an American ambassador to Mexico will await the ratification of two treaties which grew out of the negotiations leading to the recognition of the Mexican republic.

General amnesty for prisoners convicted of violating war-time laws was opposed by delegates to the Military Order of the World War, gathered in Washington for their annual convention. The convention voted to take steps to combat any reduction in the strength of the army.

Industry alone cannot win a war, but it can lose a war by failure to supply armies with things vital to their fighting efficiency, Dwight F. Davis, assistant secretary of war, told members of the Army Ordinance association assembled in Chicago.

With a piece of purple silk ribbon pinned to it, a certified copy of the death certificate of the late President Harding will repose forever in the archives of the state bureau of vital statistics in Columbus, Ohio.

It has been learned that Great Britain is preparing to accept Washington's proposals that the three-mile coast limit be extended to 12 miles in order to facilitate search of ships suspected of smuggling whisky.

The new Turkish constitution will provide that Turkey be proclaimed a republic with the national assembly having legislative power only.

Opponents of Governor Walton of Oklahoma scored a sweeping victory last week in the most spectacular election ever held in the state. The constitutional amendment, empowering the state legislature to meet on its own call to consider impeachment charges against the governor, was passed by a decisive majority.

Railroads in the New York district will answer wage increase demands of the four brotherhoods with a counter offensive in which revision of the working agreements will be asked, it has been announced.

# $500,000,000 YEAR'S OIL LOSS

## Drilling Cost Companies More Than Incomes, Speaker Says.

Independent oil companies lost $500,000,000 last year, E. W. Marland, president of the Marland Refining Co. of New York, said in an address before the convention of the American Oil Men's association.

"They spent more money drilling wells last year than they received from the selling of oil," he said.

"Several years ago 85 per cent of all the oil was produced by the small independent companies. This was what we called free oil, not under the domination of the major oil interests. Today 75 to 80 per cent of all the oil is produced by the Standard Oil, or major companies, and more than 25 per cent by the independents.

"In my opinion, the Standard Oil Co. has been and still is the greatest constructive force in the industry. The public and the producer need the Standard Oil, but the Standard Oil needs a healthy independent co-operative marketing, refining and producing system.

"Independent companies can only survive on free oil and the reduction of the price of crude oil is destroying your own source of supply."

W. H. Gray, Tulsa, Okla., president of the National Independent Producers' association said that in 1920 an examination of the books of 24 representative oil producing companies showed the average cost per barrel of over 25,000,000 barrels produced as $1.6724. He said this oil brought on the market an average of $1.33 a barrel.

Striking a happier note, Shelby Clark, vice president of the Sinclair Refining Co., said "we have gone through the transitory period when things looked gloomy, and are on the upward climb."

Straw hat factories of Baltimore which city is the largest center of the straw hat manufacturing industry in the United States, employ between 2,000 and 3,000 operatives and have an annual production of 400,000 dozen of hats.


# Cured His Rupture

I was badly ruptured while lifting a trunk several years ago. Doctors said my only hope of cure was an operation. Trusses did me no good. Finally I got hold of something that quickly and completely cured me. Years have passed and the rupture has never returned, although I am doing hard work as a carpenter. There was no operation, no lost time, no trouble. I have nothing to sell, but will give full information about how you may find complete cure without operation. If you write to me, Eugene M. Pullen, Carpenter, 100-R Marcellus Avenue, Manasquan, N. J. Better cut out this notice and show it to others who are ruptured—you may save a life or at least stop the misery of rupture and the worry and danger of an operation.

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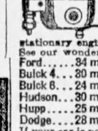

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ford....34 mi. | Reo....24 mi. | Chevr'l..32 mi. | |
| Buick 4...30 mi. | Chalm's...23 mi. | Max'l (25) 30 mi. | |
| Buick 6...24 mi. | Olds. 6....23 mi. | Nash 6...23 mi. | |
| Hudson...30 mi. | Paige 6....20 mi. | Lincoln 8..17 mi. | |
| Hupp.....25 mi. | Oakland 6..24 mi. | Studbkr.L't 6 23 mi. | |
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# RURAL WELFARE

EDITED BY A. P. SANDLES

## GOLD OR WHEAT—WHICH— Shall Be the Yard Stick?

A French professor says: "The value of a yellow metal, originally chosen as money because it tickled the fancy of savages, is clearly a chance and irrelevant thing on which to base the value of our money and the stability of our industrial system."

Fair enough. In the old days cattle were the standard of values. The word "pecuniary" originally meant "cattle property." "To hold property" is from the old Teutonic word which meant to hold in cattle, as it is from the old Teutonic word "pecus," which also means cattle. Many centuries ago a lawyer collected his fees in cattle.

We speak today of "pecuniary" value, but the word today means money only. This word comes from the Latin word "pecus," which also means cattle. Many centuries ago a lawyer collected his fees in cattle.

Cattle were the bank notes and sheep were the small change, according to the Dearborn Independent. A farm was worth so many cattle and sheep. Live stock was then legal tender and cash instead of gold, silver or paper notes. Slaves were bought and passed as bigger money even than cattle.

When pocket was then unwieldy it was hard to circulate. As trade and commerce grew demand for some smaller medium which would represent and take the place of actual property in exchange.

The first metals to be used as exchange or money, were copper and bronze. It came to greatness and fell in the world on copper money. Gold and silver were considered useless while gold and silver were only of ornament.

The Chinese fellows, China, were forced to use the ornamental money of the world as money or medium of exchange, with silver a close second. We get many habits of business from the Old World.

Pure gold is almost useless. It is mixed with the useful medium of service. The fellows have garnered and cornered the world's money. Why not use a bushel of wheat or the pound of cotton as the yard-stick by which property shall be measured. The farmer would kick and object.

## ONE HOG A DAY'S PAY— Painter Gets 23 Chickens.

A Virginia paper prints the calculations of a Virginia farmer which compares the prices a farmer gets for his products and what skilled labor gets in the cities for eight hours' work.

For instance, a plasterer one day receives 23 eggs.

For a bricklayer one day receives 12½ bushels of corn.

For a painter one day requires a little more than three pounds each.

For a plumber one day receives 20 pounds of butter, the output of 4 cows for one day.

For a carpenter one day receives a hog of 75 pounds.

We wonder how long the farmer will stand for this nice and be on his job and have as much sense as the organized laboring man has? Is it any wonder that farms are for sale or for rent? Is it any wonder that every worth while auction-bill has scores of public sale dates open for this Autumn and next spring?

Is it any wonder that farm boy and girl want to get a job in the city? Is it any wonder that the farmer kicks on high taxes to pay for high cost roads which the city road has forced upon us?

Is it any wonder that farm values shrink while tax receipts swell? Is it any wonder that folks want a new deal in politics and emancipation from both the old party machines which have failed to deliver a square deal?

Is it any wonder that our country is at low ebb in statesmanship, when such penalties are put upon the farmer and rich rewards given to others?

In the old days farmers could buy more with a bushel of wheat at 25 cents per bushel than he can now buy with wheat at $1 a bushel.

The farmer is hit by dow prices when he sells. He is hit by high prices when he buys. How long can he stand the punishment? How long can this country afford to be a party to this disease?

## JAPAN'S EARTHQUAKE— The Old Earth Gets Mad.

Yes, human beings get mad, explode and go insane until the spell is over. While we have these spells we often say and do things that cause damage to ourselves or to others, and sores are left on soul or body. Japan has had a great calamity. The earthquake almost wrecked the island empire. The United States was the first to give help to the stricken people.

The loss of life is the greatest in history from such a catastrophe. A great wave and upheaval seemed to sweep through the earth as a rolling wave sweeps over the ocean. Buildings tumbled as the small boat does when the wave rolls it.

The earth sunk. Water rushed in through great cracks. Mountains slid into their valleys. Buildings crumbled. Human beings were crushed. Fires started. People were cooked.

One report says: "At the first smash the city fell." Can you imagine a great city in complete ruin? Several cities suffered this fate. Men and women went mad. Men and women knelt in prayer. They could not understand what awful thing had happened.

One person who was an eye-witness, said: "I saw a 12-story tower in the center of the park tumble to the ground, killing many beneath it."

The wild animals in the zoo got loose. Water mains bursted. The flood came. Hundreds of thousands are dead and injured.

A mighty lesson taught. Man is a mere mite. The mighty forces of nature and God make man weak and insignificant when these giants of quake, wave and fire are turned loose.

Mountains and oceans become toys and playthings as helpless as the rubber ball in the hands of a child. Mountains fall as easily as one would blow out a candle or puff tobacco smoke.

Japan still lives. Thousands dead, but millions live. He is a hardy chap. He will ride the bucking bronco earthquake yet. Where mountains lift their summits to the skies there we may feel the quiver of the quake we know not when.

Fires burn within. Gas and water heated cause explosions. The old earth's crust is cracked and racked. Currents of the ocean change their course when these mighty explosions and upheavals come. Even the winds blow strange and confuse the sailor of the seas when God lets loose his giant dogs of force and power.

Man should never grow vain. When we forget the Ruler of the Universe He may remind us in His own way that we are still His servants and His subjects, helpless to prevent when He imposes penalty for our sins and neglect. We have faith that there are great lessons in everything that nature does.

Earthquakes are fashionable in Japan. As a rule they have several every day in mild form that does little or no harm. But when the great quake of September, 1923, came, the mountain and the city were as helpless as the tallow-dip light in the path of a cyclone.

The ocean near Japan is more than five miles deep, the deepest in the world. It is presumed that the sea leaks through the crust of the earth into the fires and heat below, and explosions are caused.

The earthquake that caused the damage occupied only six minutes of convulsions. Japan must build good houses, not high, and fireproof. Some even guess that a great quake may some day come and cause the whole of Japan to slip into the great depths of the ocean. Japan will hardly have time to make war on any nation for some time to come.

## LAND BANK BANQUET— Blue Grass and Penny'rile.

During Kentucky state fair at Louisville we attended a meeting and banquet of the officers of the National Farm Loan associations of Kentucky. Through these associations farmers make loans through the federal land bank at Louisville.

It was a fine bunch of men. They reported that the federal land bank was a blessing to the farmer. That the time had come when the farmer had to have money. In days before the land bank was invented the loan sharks always took advantage of the hard times to squeeze the farmer and charge him Shylock interest rates.

The land bank had forced every company to loan money at the same rate that it made loans in good times. This is almost a miracle accomplishment, but true.

We had a few words to say to these association officers and to assure them that the bank was run absolutely as a farmer's bank and in the farmer's interest, and that it paid all the bank profits back to the farmers who had borrowed money and paid interest.

Our Blade readers should learn all the facts about the federal land bank. You may be able to help your neighbor. It's the Blade's business to help rural America and the farm folks. Do it now.

## SOY BEAN CROP— Soil-Builder and Hay.

The soybean is forging to the front. It is fast becoming a leading citizen in the farming business. Rightly managed, it is a profit crop.

As a soil builder it has power and influence. As a haymaker it is a busybody. Many farms ought to have a soybean crop every year.

Many farmers have not learned how to manage the soybean. It has not been considered one of the stable crops and for that reason has not been fully discovered by farm folks.

Mr. Farmer, it might be well for you to make a rule to do something new every year. Do not risk too much. Do not experiment to a point where failure would punish you financially. But do not fear to follow a new trail once in a while.

Prof. George M. Briggs of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture has handed out the following good advice about taking care of the soybean crop after it is grown:

"The best advice on cutting and curing soybean hay comes from an early soybean co-operator when he says: 'Cut soybeans for hay when the pods are well-filled, and the leaves attached, as a clover crop, to save as many leaves as possible.' Maybe the bottom pods will be plump, while the upper ones only partially developed. Regardless of what stage the plant is in, it is best to cut in hay-curing weather. It is advisable, therefore, to keep in close touch with the weather man about the middle of August and early in September. Plants seem to be equally palatable, regardless of state of cutting.

"Farmers throughout Wisconsin who have been putting up soybeans for hay for a few years all agree that where labor is available, to put in small cocks after wilting makes the best hay; but where labor is a factor, use a side-delivery rake early each day while the leaves are slightly damp, and keep turning the hay over till it is fit for the mow. If a side-delivery is not available, the use of a common hayrake, as in other hay, is advisable. When ready for stack or mow, load directly from windrows by fork or use a hay-loader if labor is an item. With a hay-loader, as choice hay cannot be expected, as many leaves will be lost.

"To leave them in the swath for complete curing would discolor the hay severely, and make it less palatable than where curing it in windrows or cocks. Soybeans as hay stand more abuse in curing than any other hay. Farmers have reported having cocks of hay float away; others stand in water for three days, and yet when the water subsided and the hay dried and was put in the mow, cattle relished it, eating every stalk.

"A few farmers have reported success from curing soybean hay in small cocks made immediately after cutting. By this early cocking the leaves spread out, shed rain and cure excellently. Regardless of when cocked, it would be wise to turn out the cocks a few hours before hauling the hay in.

If rainy weather persists, as it does some Falls when we don't need it, it may be impossible thoroughly to cure hay without hay caps. In this event, if there is a doubt in one's mind as to keeping qualities, when ready to haul in, stack alternate layers of other hay or straw in between layers of soybeans. J. W. R. Smith of Ohio says that after 15 years' experience in curing soybeans for hay they are damage-proof. He prefers the side-delivery rake to other means. On our lighter soils, where good under-drainage is possible, it is the writer's opinion that the sooner the plants are in bunches after cutting the choicer the hay will be."

## OLD-TIME REPENTANCE— Need Our Necks Broken.

Do we need our necks broken? Can we kill the sin monkey by cutting off its tail an inch at a time? Do we have half-baked cigaret smokers? Would this nation be better off if we went to bed at nine o'clock and got up at five in the morning and attended to our own business?

Here is a bit of news we read in the daily newspaper. It is quite interesting because it hits many nails on the head. It is a message from a minister who knows of what he speaks. We would like to shake hands with him.

It may fit your community or even your home. Read it once or often:

Rev. A. P. Gouthey, aimed his sermon at the modern style of repentance. He criticised present day styles of parental control and found fault with the prevalent style of religious teaching from the pulpit.

"We can't go to bed with a prayer on our lips and then get up in the morning and do the same old sinful things," Rev. Dr. Gouthey said. That is not repentance. The Lord soon loses regard for your word and such hypocrisy only emphasizes your wrongs.

"What we need today is more of the old-fashioned religion and the old-fashioned repentance. To get that we must have the old-fashioned home—the home of law and order, discipline and reverence.

"If the half-baked, cigaret-smoking, Valentino sheiks of boys and young men that trot our streets at all hours of the night had to be in bed by 9 o'clock this nation would be far better off.

"What we need, both from a medical and spirtual standpoint, is to quit doctoring symptoms and doctor disease. We laugh at the 'adjusters.' I'm not so sure they are all wrong, at that. But just now we get too many spiritual adjustments from the pulpit. It is not our spiritual backbone we need adjusted. What we really need is to have our necks broken.

"You can't kill the sin monkey by cutting off his tail an inch at a time. You can't repent by gradually tapering off on immorality and sin," Rev. Dr. Gouthey said.

## PUREBRED STOCK— Will Come Back to Stay.

Inflated prices and fake sales of pure bred live stock helped to make the bubble bust and some breeders go into bankruptcy.

Rural Welfare editor was among the first to sound this warning half a dozen years ago. When we break the bounds of reason and honesty we must prepare to pay the penalty for our folly.

There is a profit in growing good live stock. The most costly bull in the world for a community to have is the scrub bull. The same is true of other breeding animals.

There will be more common sense in growing live stock in the future. The burned child fears the fire. The average farmer should now see to it that he has good blood lines in all animals, which he keeps on his farm.

A good animal is worth vastly more than the scrub, but a good animal is not worth its weight in gold. It is worth just as much as it will do good or make market dollars for its owner.

When one breeder sold a bull, boar or buck to another breeder at a fabulous price, and then the buyer in turn sells one of his animals to the other fellow at an inflated price, the neighborhood will talk about the high prices paid by these two bunko traders to each other. It is a cheap trick. It is a blight to the game. It busted the bunk merchants.

Pure bred live stock has a place on the farm. It will come back to stay. We want no blue-sky fakes in the pure bred business. Now is the time to get good breeding sires and dams. Do it now.

## NEED OF THE SOUTH— Is Better Farming.

"The South needs wide-awake men at the head of its state agricultural departments. The state legislatures should make available funds to promote and advertise the farming possibilities of the South. We have been the victims of too many blue-sky fakes and frauds. We have let the shark and shyster misrepresent us. It is time we were waking up officially and doing our advertising. The truth will boom the South."

This surprising statement was made to Rural Welfare editor by a citizen who lives in the South. We have no reason to doubt the judgment of this person who is loyal to the South.

The blacks are leaving the southern states for northern jobs at big pay. The state department of agriculture ought to be tha busiest office in southern state houses. Men who have modern ideas should be on the job.

Northern states permit too much petty politics in this office to get the best results. Dry rot is a bad disease to have in any work that pertains to better farming and up-to-date methods.

We do not know whether the South is lacking in good men at the head of state agricultural activities or not, but many states, we do know, could make some improvement in energy, earnestness, pep and punch on this job.

## BOYS AND FIDDLES— Straight Road or Detour?

How far should parents go in fixing the future life and work of children? How far should parents go in letting the child work out its own bent of mind? Many fathers and mothers have met this issue.

Leave or stay on the farm is a real rural problem. Folks who live in town do not have to think about this question. As a rule if the child is raised in town or city, they seldom have inclination to go to the farm. But on the farm are many young and old folks who have the notion of leaving it. The child takes a fancy to this or that thing to be done in life. Should parents heed the sign?

We clip the following from the Breeders Gazette:

Jack Wisdom, now 15 years old, is a handsome, alert lad, with many budding capacities. He is keenly interested in those details of farming in which he is physically qualified to take a hand. He gets up at dawn to accompany to market a load of hay or produce which he aided in harvesting and loading. He likes to fish, swim, round up cattle on the range, dance, drive a car, play his violin, and ride a horse that does not like to be ridden. He has the typical, healthy boy's aversion to the soap-and-water punishment which implies the cleansing affection of maternal edicts. One of his adult friends and champions deplores his addiction to playing the violin, on the assumption that he is headed toward an effeminate life off the farm. If his ruling passion be for music, a musician he will and ought to be. His predominant interest cannot now be indentified; he is many-sided; all the antennae of his personality are active, and fairly uniform in reach and range. What a boy of 15 is going to be is not subject to the "ought" and "should" or "must" of his parents or friends. They may temporarily shift, detour and confuse him, but eventually and inevitably he will find his own road, and follow it wherever it leads.

## SPRING COLT— Part of Farm.

Woe unto him or her who does not love the Spring colt. It is a fine picture on the farm. It is full of fun and frolic. It is gay all day. It is a good example of innocence.

It is good for the boy to be a companion to that fine looking colt. The colt is less dangerous than cigarets, moonshine or a deck of cards.

This colt will some day be a part of the power on the farm that pulls the plow and helps to grow the crop. It may help to haul to market the harvest yield that fattens the purse of the tiller of the soil.

Our advice is to take good care of the colt and have more of its kind. The colt is the acorn that makes a good half of the team in the days to come.

If you have a camera take the colt's picture. You will like it.

## CURE FOR EUROPE— One Capital—One Language.

"Europe has become almost a pest house. Its quarrels, its jealousies, its confused languages, its creeds and breeds and long time family and national feuds and factions can never be cured by war and waste. Let Europe become the United States of Europe. One capital, one language, one flag and one purpose to live and let live in peace."

This opinion was expressed to Rural Welfare editor by one who has seen Europe at its best and at its worts in recent years.

If such a union could be made possible, things could be no worse there than they have been. The dogs of war are always growling. The United States must be on guard at all times, lest we be drawn into old world quarrels.

Since all these nations of Europe owe Uncle Sam money, why not agree to let our language be the language of Europe, and everybody over there go to work and pay their debts?

This may be a soda-vinegar mixture or the same as tying two tom cats together, but we would like to see some kind of a physic given to all of Europe and then watch results.

We have billions of dollars invested in those folks over there. We have thousands of our sons buried over there. It is some of our concern what goes on over there. Why not try something new?

## CALL FARMERS DREAMERS— But They Aren't.

It is amusing to hear and read what politicians and professors say about the farming game. The smart set knows what ails the farmer. The farmer does not know what ails him.

The public print is full of dope, which says that the farmer is prosperous and that his ills are all dreams and illusions. Poor old farmer, must have some city chap tell him whether he has the bellyache or cholera-infantum.

The farmer knows exactly where he is at. No other business in the world could stand the shock and the loss the farm has stood. The farmer has proved himself a fairly good business man, or he never would have weathered the storm as well as he has so far.

The man who tries to tell the farmer that everything is all right, no doubt is on a salary or is selling something to the farmer at a robber profit price. The farmer as a rule has the measure of these peacock birds who offer only cheap advice to him who plows and farms.

## MR. SAMUEL GOMPERS— The Big Labor Leader.

We have a letter from Samuel Gompers. It is a reply to letter which Rural Welfare wrote to him some time ago.

We asked him what his views were on the immigration question. He wants immigration restricted to the very lowest percentage. In fact he would favor closing the gates of America.

He claims that there are thousands without work at the present time as shown by the numbers registered at the free employment agencies in the larger cities, where they are asking for work. He says there are thousands of men and women idle, who have not registered and asking for jobs. He says that more aliens to this country, would add to this number.

He says that a flood of foreigners coming to this country would lower the price of wages and give to the big trusts more profits than they now collect from the public.

He says that those who want alien labor and those who use it, make no effort to teach these newcomers the meanihg of the word "America".

Mr. Gompers does not favor placing inspectors over there, to find out what kind of people want to come here. He thinks, such a law will be abused and used to help special interests, who care more to make a few dollars of profit, than they do for the good of our country.

He insists that great corporations keep shrewd lawyers, well paid, to break the immigration laws and to find holes in it, so as to use it and abuse it, to their own advantage.

He is not as much opposed to foreigners from northern and western Europe, but he is very much opposed to have them come from southern and south eastern Europe, the section from where most of our immigrants do come at the present, and would come by the thousands, if we permitted them to come in.

This is to be a big issue. Think it over. Talk or write to your congressman, before he goes to Washington for the December session. The American Legion wants to stop all immigration for five years, and teach these foreigners, already here, how to behave in America.

# New Notions in Old Jerusalem

## The International Sunday School Lesson for Oct. 14 Is, "Israel, a Missionary Nation"—Ex. 19:1-6; Isa. 43:9-11; 45:20-22.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

STRANGE and upsetting facts confront one in old Jerusalem these days. The beautiful dream of Zionism loses most of its bloom upon close approach. A visiting investigator, who is trying to "see both sides and get all the facts," is in for some startling experiences. One of the most significant is the discovery that the orthodox Jews in Palestine are mostly bitter opponents of the present Zionist project. Of the 40,000 Jews in Jerusalem today, the majority are arrayed in opposition to political Zionism. They are the old residents, the devout children of Israel who repaired to Jerusalem for purely spiritual motives.

A brilliant Dutch lawyer, a Jew from Amsterdam, who has been made to suffer many indignities, including the loss of his position as a university professor in Jerusalem, because of his outspoken anti-Zionist views, set forth for me, in succinct and picturesque English, the familiar argument that it is impossible to restore Israel to her historic and spiritual mission among the nations by means of what he characterized as "a lot of infidel Bolsheviks, these Jewish colonists from Russia."

Although it is the most pertinent illustration of the present lesson, this is not the place to set forth the Zionist story as one finds it in actuality in Palestine; except to say that the many devout Christians in Western Europe and United States who believe that present-day Zionism fulfills the prophecies concerning Israel as a missionary nation, and the return of the Jews to the Land of Promise, can find no support for their views from the Christians in Jerusalem. I failed to discover a single Christian Briton or American in Palestine who does not disapprove of the existing Zionist enterprise. One of the foremost in denouncing Zionism to me was a British missionary to the Jews, who nevertheless believes that some day Israel will return to the Land of Promise.

### More Important Than Zionism.

Whether this particular enterprise of Zionism is a success or a failure, a good or a bad thing for the world, may be a relatively small matter; but whether the human race, in this hour of emergent need, is to be served by some people who sincerely feel themselves to be God's chosen instrument of holiness. This is the one central point of the day's lesson. If literal Israel has failed of her opportunity, then some spiritual successor must become God's missionary to the nations, to testify to the real nature of Jehovah and to set forth the divine will for human relationship.

Tragedy after tragedy has overtaken the nations of the earth in the past five years. Leader after leader has fallen or failed. Plan after plan has proved futile. Both reactionary and radical experiments have been vainly tried to the limit. Still conditions in the world grow worse and worse. Although statesmen continue to talk in the sordid terms of the money-market, at last there are signs that men are beginning to perceive that it is moral and spiritual leadership that mankind awaits. Things will never be right among the nations until people get right with God and His clear laws. It is a spiritual Israel, calling men to penitence and obedience to the King of Kings, that is the day's international need. This is the sort of Zionism—a return to the true worship of Jehovah—that holds hope for humanity.

### Some Nation's Opportunity.

It was a big idea that old Israel embodied; and that it is the most needed plan for today but vindicates the ancient revelation. The children of Promise were chosen as the medium through whom the One True God should reveal himself to an idolatrous world. Not for themselves alone was the supreme revelation given to the Jews of the unity of God; they were to be His missionaries to all mankind. The crown of Israel's blessing was that it should become a blessing. Something more than salvation for the Jews was involved; theirs was a call to highest service. They became a great nation because of the unifying and inspiring truth of their mission as God's peculiar people.

With a sense of awe, we recognize the tremendous truth that today some existing nation—and probably the free Christian people of this Western world—has an opportunity to duplicate Israel's mission, on a far larger scale, without making Israel's supreme mistake. Leadership of the whole world awaits that land which has the vision to fulfill its Christian destiny. If any people have a sufficient sense of the times' desperate need, and of the simple qualification necessary for this incomparable task, to undertake to illustrate and to proclaim the truth that the way of obedience to God is the only way out of the jungle in which this generation finds itself, that people will inherit all the blessings ever promised to ancient Israel.

This truth lies on the surface of things. A child may understand it. Yet it means more than anything that all the secret conferences of statesmen have debated since the war. Any one nation that will accept as its solemn and supreme obligation the task of being God's loyal ambassador to the world can at once solve its own domestic problems and deliver humanity from the present international tangle. It is leadership in righteousness that our times demand. The ancient task of old Israel, forfeited by failure and disobedience, is today the opportunity of some Christian nation.

Clearly, such a missionary program carries with it all the individual benefits promised of old to the Chosen People. By it, domestic politics would be purified. A new order of public men, who felt themselves to be called of God to high, hard service, would be produced. Private morals and public standards would immediately feel the ennobling effect of such a national conception of a call to be God's representative.

### A Story From Beersheba.

Just as a man must have a purpose, in order to save his life from frittering away, so a nation must have a mission if it is to fulfill a distinctive destiny. Such a spirit depends on leadership among the people, even as the world waits for leadership by some nation which knows itself to be called and set apart. In stressing this plain point of leadership, I am not going one jot beyond the foremost teaching of the day's lesson. The whole mission of Israel hinged upon God's recognition of this truth.

Down in Beersheba Palestine, some time ago, an incident occurred that fairly pictures the case, especially as applied to individual possibilities. There had been Arab risings and rebellion in and about Beersheba. This is a pastoral region, and the British authorities decided to punish the people by confiscating their flocks. So the punitive force gathered up the flocks of sheep assembled at the wells of Beersheba and decided to drive them all off for further disposition. All the separate flocks, of individuals and of villages, were massed in one vast flock, containing many thousands of sheep.

Then the order was given to move on with the confiscated stock. That was more easily said than done. The huge aggregation of animals refused to be driven. Soldiers yelled at them and flung stones and beat the outside sheep with their guns. They rode furiously to and fro behind the immense flock firing their rifles into the air. All in vain. The affrighted animals simply milled to and fro in panic. The authority of the British government meant nothing to them. Little the silly creatures cared for officialdom. It was a military expedition versus a flock of dumb animals. Every effort of the army was put forth to move the sheep, but without effect; and the officers felt that they were being made ridiculous in the eyes of the Arabs.

Then a wise head suggested, "call the Shepherds." At once the word went forth, and the shepherds appeared amidst the heterogeneous mass of fear-smitten animals. All seemed confusion and hopeless tangle, until each shepherd began to call his own sheep by name and then to walk forth in front of them. At once order succeeded chaos. The sheep knew their shepherd's voice and followed him. What authority and force and formidable measures of coercion had failed to do was accomplished by each shepherd's caring for his own flock.

Isn't that a picture of the world and its present plight? It is to be delivered by leadership; by each man, each nation, fulfilling the shepherd role to those who know his voice. The incident is a parable for pastors and none the less for patriots and all publicists. The Great Shepherd has given the gift of leadership to those who dare lead, in obedience to Him. And some Shepherd Nation may nowadays become a new Israel to lead the panicky, punished and perishing world back to God.


## DON'T SUFFER LONGER

The Brooks Appliance, most wonderful discovery ever made for rupture sufferers. No obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No plasters. No lies. Durable, cheap. Many imitations. None equal. SENT ON TRIAL. CATALOGUE FREE. THE BROOKS CO. 326 State St., Marshall, Mich.

# CATHOLIC MEET DEPLORES RIOTS

## Women's National Council Ends Convention in Washington.

The National Council of Catholic Women closed its annual convention in Washington with the adoption of resolutions included among which was one "lamenting outbreaks in many parts of our country against law and public order."

Other resolutions petitioned the Holy See for the beatification of the late Pope Pius X; urged a national novena prayer for world peace from Oct. 24 to Nov. 1; pledged support to the Catholic Schools Defense league; deplored the display of motion pictures and urged a federal child labor amendment.

Secretary Hoover was the chief speaker at the last session, outlining the purposes of the recently organized American Child Health association, of which he is a leader.

Seven of the 14 directors of the council were elected for a term of two years. They are: Mrs. Harry M. Benzinger, Baltimore; Mrs. Francis Slattery, Boston; Mrs. John MacMahon, Chicago; Mrs. Arthur F Mullen, Omaha; Miss Florence Loeber, New Orleans; Mrs. Michael Gavin, New York, and Mrs. J. D Campbell, El Paso, Tex. The officers of the association, elected last year, hold over another year.

The delegates were received by President Coolidge at the White House.

## Taxes Gain in Spain

The national revenue for September exceeded by 20,000,000 pesates that for September, 1922, says a statement by Captain-General Primo Rivera. The October receipts will be still larger in consequence of measures taken to assure the collection of taxes.


# Glands Made Active in 24 Hours

## By a New Discovery, Quickly RESTORING YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND VITAL FORCE, Sometimes

LOST or depleted vigor now can be restored—quickly and safely! Glandular activity and nerve force can be renewed, virtually regardless of age. Scientific research has developed a simple, inexpensive method by which youthful physical powers can be bestowed with amazing rapidity. No "gland operation" is necessary. No dangerous drugs are employed. The treatment can be used at home by any one, and the results, according to thousands, are in every way more satisfactory than ever have been possible before, regardless of method. The new treatment, known as korex compound, has been tested thousands of times—in every state in the Union—and has achieved results that seem almost miraculous. It has conquered obstinate cases that had defied all other treatments. It has rescued the young from premature senility. It has made men from 60 to 80 years old "as good as new." It has brought happiness beyond all price to countless men and women who believed life held no further joys for them.

## Aged Folk Rejuvenated; Young Made Vigorous

Here are a few of the many reports in which korex is declared to be a veritable "fountain of youth." Names are omitted out of respect to the writers: "I can speak a favorable word for you, and will hold up both hands and 'holler' that I have found one firm in a thousand that backs up their word. I am almost 82."—W. N. C., Rockford, Ill. "Having tried your wonderful korex compound, I will say there is nothing on the face of God's green earth that has done me so much good. I am 47 years old, and every one around me says I am better now physically, than any 25-year-old boy, and I know it myself."—J. W., Tulsa, Okla. "I am writing to tell you in good faith what korex has done for me. I am 40 years of age, and today I feel like a boy of 18."—S. A., Caroleen, N. C. "I have tried many treatments, but korex has done more good than all. I received a package on the 7th and started using it that evening and continued up to this day, the 14th, and I must say I feel like another man. I am 67 years of age, and now I feel almost as good as I did at 25."—L. A. J., Norfolk, Va. "I can truthfully say that my tongue is not able to utter the praise korex should receive. It's a Godsend. I feel as though I was 25, and yet I am 53."—B. J., Charleston, S. C.

A Louisiana man more than 60 years old says korex has not only restored to him the vigor of the prime of life, but has made his eyesight as keen as it was in youth. "I am 79 years old, and was in a very poor state of health when I sent for your korex compound," writes a man in Lacey, Wash. "Now I feel nearly well, and have used only one box."

Although korex is warranted to be harmless, it sometimes produces astounding benefits in 24 to 48 hours, as the following condensed reports from users indicate:

"I am more than delighted with your treatment. I had not taken it two days before I found a change. I certainly was getting discouraged. Even the so-called 'gland treatments' did me no good. It's too bad that every man in my condition doesn't know about korex compound."—S. F. T., Berlin, N. H. "Your wonderful tablets are really magic. I was surprised beyond expression at the wonderful results I received from them. I can't express my enjoyment. I had given up all hope until I took your treatment."—P. W. C., Cleveland, Ohio.

Women, too, are enthusiastic about korex, as these extracts from letters prove:

"I have taken one box of korex and never had so much help from any treatment or anything in my life. I am a new person already."—Mrs. L. E., Delta, Colo. "The korex tablets are doing my wife so much good that I want to tell you they are the best builder that ever came out."—W. G., Savannah, Ga. "Korex tablets are very wonderful."—Mrs. D. H., Burlington, Vt.

Korex compound is based on a European discovery—a substance used with amazing success by famous physicians in treating both mild and stubborn cases of nerve weaknesses, lack of vigor, glandular deficiency, premature age, frigidity, lack of animation and low vitality. In korex compound, this wonder-working substance has been combined with other tonic and invigorating ingredients. The result is a double-strength product which not only acts directly on the centers of vital force — arousing dormant nerves, glands and circulartory organs to new activity—but builds up the entire system.

## Money-Back Guarantee

To the reasonable mind, we believe, such letters as those reprinted here are ample evidence that a "fountain of youth" has been found—that korex compound is something different and better—something at least worth investigating. But we offer still more convincing proof. **We guarantee results within seven days!** New vigor within a week or korex costs you nothing!

If you are lacking in vigor—if your glandular activity is weak—if you are old before your time—if your work is a burden and life has lost its charm—fill out and mail the coupon (or write us) and we will forward a double-strength treatment of the genuine korex compound in a plain, SEALED wrapper. You may enclose $2, or pay $2 and postage on delivery, just as you prefer, but if you report at the end of a week that korex has failed to produce results, your money will be refunded. This guarantee—backed by $10,000 in a big Kansas City bank—means exactly what it says—RESULTS OR YOUR MONEY BACK. And it holds good regardless of what other treatments you have tried without success. You can't lose anything—you can't even risk anything. Korex MUST prove its merit or cost you nothing. Make life worth while again by mailing the coupon NOW.

**Melton Laboratories, 2132 Melton Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.**

### *Here Is the Proof*

Geneva, O., Jan. 15, 1923.
Melton Laboratories, Kansas City, Mo.
Gentlemen:
Everything is all lovely here. I am satisfied in my mind you are no fakers. The remedy took effect on me in 24 hours.—L. A. R.

Calgary, Alberta, Jan. 17, 1923.
Melton Laboratories.
Dear Sirs:
I have received the Korex Tablets and they are doing me good already and I have only had them about 24 hours.—M. W.

Dundee, Ill., Jan. 25, 1923.
Melton Laboratories.
Dear Sirs:
I received the Korex Compound and have taken it two days and I surely do feel fine, just like if I came out of a bath, nice and refreshed, not tired any more. Well, I surely am surprised. It sure does work quick. I close with a better view of life.—B. L.

Inglis, Fla., Jan. 17, 1923.
Melton Laboratories.
Gentlemen:
I have been only using your medicine four days and have already received more benefit out of it than I really expected out of the entire box.—H. E. B.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 20, 1922.
Melton Laboratories.
Dear Sirs:
Your letter of recent date received. After the first dose of Korex was taken I found that your claim was true about the medicine. It is the most wonderful treatment I have ever taken for the purpose.—H. D. A.

Norfolk, Va., March 23, 1923.
Melton Laboratories.
Gentlemen:
I must say that what I read about Korex I have no right to doubt, for I have taken Korex now twelve days, and I am 66 years old, but today I feel the age of 25. I have tried so many things and none had done any good until I took your treatment, and now I realize I am not dead yet.—L. A. J.

### *Nothing But the Truth*

The above letters are not faked "testimonials." They were not paid for. They were not even asked for. Thousands of similar letters are on file in our offices, and we guarantee every one of them to be a genuine, voluntary tribute to the merit of Korex Compound as an invigorator, tonic and rebuilder.—Melton Laboratoriees.

### GUARANTEE COUPON

MELTON LABORATORIES,
2132 Melton Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Gentlemen:
You may send me the double strength treatment of korex compound under your guarantee. Unless you find $2 enclosed with this coupon, it is understood that I am to pay $2 and postage when the parcel is delivered, but if korex fails to produce results within a week, you are to refund the purchase price upon request.

(Canadian Parcels Cannot Be Sent C. O. D.)

Name .....

Address .....

.....

(All communications strictly confidential. —Melton Lab.)

# TOLEDO BLADE

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

D. R. Locke's (Nasby's) Newspaper

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Publishers, Toledo, Ohio.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One year, postage prepaid.....75c

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Toledo, Ohio, under the act of 1918.


## Read the Advertising

We will not, knowingly, accept advertising from a dishonest concern. Our readers are our friends and an advertisement is an introduction of the advertiser into the homes of our friends.

We will not, knowingly, introduce a dishonest advertiser into your TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE and guarantee his honesty any more than you would knowingly introduce a dishonest person to your bank and guarantee his note.

When you answer an advertisement, refer to The Weekly Blade.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1923

Perhaps it would be a good idea to have the immigration gates open out instead of in.

Salvation's free but people would rather have an automobile at any price.

Cries are getting common. Taking a drink of bootleg booze is one.

Some day men will start a campaign for equal rights with women.

In these days the fellow who admits he is happy is suspected of being a fool or a liar.

Lima Beane says the man who works is a machine and the loafer is a machine that is out of fix.

Daughter doesn't want mother to pick out a husband for her, even if mother did pick out a father for her.

In Germany a sober second thought requires six months for incubation.

Fashion decrees that feminine ears must be exposed. Sounds as if she had been up to something scandalous.

There is always room at the top, but the loafing is better at the bottom.

Among the startling things of life is to hear a women on the street congratulating an ecquaintance on her success in divorcing her husband.

When we talk about returning to sanity we admit having been "a little off in the upper story."

Many people crave excitement, of which there is none in law and order.

Scientists say from twelve to fifteen years have been added to life, but no woman we know will admit it.

Most of the objection to the $2 bill is that it looks like a $5 bill when we take in and resembles a $1 bill when we pay it out.

Unable to kill Lenine, the correspondents have a lot of nerve to begin on a tough bird like Trotzky.

When a married woman comes out publicly against matrimony the young girls chip: "Well, is it any wonder?"

Former advocates of the League of Nations are now finding that the only thing wrong with it is that it doesn't work.

Even is it didn't take all kinds of people to make a world there would still be all kinds of people.

Some people have the same feeling toward the Constitution as they have for rain—they don't want either to spoil their picnic.

We see by the files of the paper that the New Woman was coming as early as 1870.

By the time Oklahoma gets the present legal mess cleaned up the garbage can will be running over.

Poor Eve! She had no place to carry a powderpuff.

Common sense will never rule the world, says Ed. Howe. He doesn't say why, but apparently wants to leave the impression there is not enough of it.

Allegorically, the public is a little sawed-off fellow who takes what he gets when and where he gets it.

No wonder President Coolidge has lots of friends. There is no record of his having talked an arm off anybody.

We give the advanced thinkers among women fair warning—politics is fattenin'.

It is suggested that Magnus Johnson may be wearing silk suspenders before he is in the senate very long. Whether they are silk or leather should not concern the public. No suspenders are stronger than the weakest button.

What will the coming generation laugh at? Probably at the photographs of their ancestors.

Much of mankind's ingenuity is employed in searching for an alibi.

So much history has been devoted to the Spartans that one can't avoid the conclusion that they had wonderful publicity agents.

Germans can't pay because they're so busy gesticulating that they can't get their hands in their pockets.

If every day were Sunday it would be necessary to have more filling stations.

Cynical bachelors may rail at women as some of them do, but our guess is that if one of them were in a wilderness three thousand miles away and found a hairpin it would make him mighty homesick.

Electricity and poison gases have been mentioned as the forces with which the next war will be fought. But what is needed is a way to obtain peace by touching a button.

When Patrick Henry shouted, "Give me liberty or give me death!" he was boiling over patriotically. The fellows of this day who quote him grandiloquently are mostly simmering.

Everything the devil does, if it is printable at all, is called news.

A detail in the life of the nation it to give the Flag a permanent wave.

When the legless race comes the people will have a good joke on the street car straps.

One can like Jack Dempsey better since he has found is possible to laugh at the picture of himself going out of the ring with his feet in the air.

## A Continent Out of Balance

The explosive changes in European politics, big and spectacular as they are, have no permanency about them. There are bound to be other changes, adjustments, perhaps vast upheavals. It is as if the continent were in a state of top-heaviness or lop-sidedness and must undergo such pullings and haulings to reach anything like equilibrium.

The dictatorship in Russia has lasted as long as it has because all opposition to it has been scattered, unorganized. For the last two years at least it has been in position to carry out all its original plans and to put political and social doctrine into practice. Yet the plans and doctrines have, most of them, been cast aside and half-forgotten. Russia changes hourly. Even the bellicose attitude of a few months since is gone.

In Italy, the dictatorship of Mussolini, according to his promise, shall have to make an accounting. The curse upon Italy today is taxes. The country is taxed until it cries aloud from the pain of it. Mussolini has saved money in certain departments and thrown money broadcast in military expenditures. The budget does not balance. Mussolini is likely to be repudiated by the very forces he brought into being. The stars are against him.

The Spanish dictatorship, being a military dictatorship, cannot last. It is of the kind that destroys itself by its own arrogance. Given the quiet that the soldiery can impose or the exactions that develop, like weeds, out of unrestrained power, Spain will grow weary of the treatment and find the way to end it.

The queer German dictatorship may be the sort it poses as being, but whatever it is it is a temporary expedient, employed to give a feeble government the appearance of strength, to save the faces of politicians whose policies have failed, to serve, maybe, to stay the disintegration of the empire into squabbling republics, monarchies and communisms. The German picture changes rapidly. It has nothing fixed about it.

The Bulgarian revolution is reported to be dead, but since the present Bulgarian government obtained power by revolt and assassination it doubtless has enemies who watch it as does a beast of prey its potential victims. Hungary bubbles over from time to time, a land restless and ready for violence. Austria has received good words of late as a nation climbing upward. As she has been in the lowermost depths there has been no other place to go, if she moved at all, except out of her pit of despair. The fate of Poland is still none certain. Greece is as a man is who wonders if there are any woes left that have not been visited upon his head.

France is the dominant power in Europe. She has practically won every point against Germany. She has frustrated Britain diplomatically. But her course is so like the Napoleonic adventure that alliances against her, powerful and tenacious, seem to be forecast as a matter of course. Governmental successes resolve away the doubts of the French masses. What these masses would do should reverses come may easily be guessed from what has happened in the past.

Few items of news that have come out of Europe in recent weeks indicate that the real labor of reconstruction has begun. Rather they serve to warn us that the whole situation is as unstable as water. The political changes have been temporary changes. They are patches and makeshifts. They make new changes as certain as the borrowing of money by the insolvent means either new borrowings or bankruptcy.

## Off-Key History

Magnus Johnson, the elocutionary citizen of Minnesota who promised to wreck congress and rebuild it nearer to the heart's desire is switching from prophecy to history.

This is unfortunate. A prophet broadcasts his products without the embarrassments of facts—he merely announces that such and such things will come to be. A man who attempts to sell himself on the strength of his historical quotations must be as certain of his materials as the shoemaker. Fancifulness will not take the place of sober truths.

Addressing persons interested in this third party movement. Magnus told them that in America, "we started with free government and our road has taken us in recent years toward empire and autocracy."

The free government that the gentleman speaks about so confidently was not considered very free by the masses who lived under the establishment set up by the founders of the republic. They were so restless under it that virtually every one of the original thirteen states had to change the electoral system to smooth down public clamor. Amendments had to be attached to the Constitution to meet such demands. There were little armed revolts here and there, and very many people emigrated into the western country to get what they thought they had to have in order to breathe, a larger measure of freedom.

It can scarcely be said that the present tone of government in America is imperial when Washington avoids association with imperial governments in Europe, we check a movement for armed intervention in China and only a fair excuse is needed for setting the Philippines adrift. The time when the taste for empire was sweetest upon the American tongue was when the land that became Minnesota was made a part of the nation. That was long ago.

As for autocracy, the only real, bona fide, working autocrat looming in the public eye today is the governor of Oklahoma, and it is not certain that he can make the thing stick. The movement for years has been toward that direct government which is the ideal of Johnson. He is, indeed, its beneficiary. It is scarcely decent in him to call it hard names.

## Income Tax Abuses

The retiring president of the National Tax association, Professor Thomes A. Adams of Yale University, declares that the federal income tax ought to be abolished "unless the delay and uncertainty now characterized in its administration are removed."

The income tax, which had the best chance of any revenue measure ever passed to acquire at least a trace of popularity, makes a new set of enemies every year. And the enemies it has made in the past it never loses. The fault lies not in the system itself, but in the manner in which it is made operative.

The tax blanks appear to have been prepared by a man who went on the principle that any word, sentence or clause which was simple and intelligible must necessarily be illegal. The tax was in force for a long time before the government would design to give the receipts for payments which every private business gives as a matter of course. Many of the rulings upon exemptions have been purely arbitrary. Many of the decisions on the points in the law have indicated that the government intended to get its revenue and, so far as it could, ignore the commands of congress. Instances have occurred where pronouncements at Washington have been pushed aside in some of the collectors' offices as instructions lacking authority. The income tax has developed a very dangerous tendency to drive wealth into tax-exempt securities, not only hampering the natural growth of industry, but also reducing the sources of public revenue.

Nine-tenths of the dislike of the income tax has originated in the practices of tax administration. Some of the customs which grew up during the war, when the power of the government in all things was undisputed, have been cleared away. But too many of them remain. The spirit of bureaucracy is a stubborn thing. A movement for doing away with the income tax might fail because the people would see that a substitute tax would be as irritating. This is, perhaps, about all that would save the system.

## A Planter of Germs

Barca, a Carthaginian, took his master to task, saying, "Hannibal, you know how to gain victory, but not how to use it."

One begins to wonder if France, having broken German resistance, has any understanding as to how to make use of her triumph. A chronic state of civil war in Germany must react to the hurt of her neighbor. The United States lost and did not profit by the long turmoil in Mexico. Paris acts as if it were tempted to declare a public holiday every time an outbreak occurs across the border. The German separatist movement, encouraged if not devised by France, means the reduction of the empire into helpless little states. It means also a reduction of the German producing power and so a dimunition of the German buying power. As an industrial nation, France requires every market she can obtain. It is to her advantage to have the whole world prosperous. It could do her industries no more good to have Germany impotent to develop her resources than it would bring business to American factories to have the Canadian wheat-fields deserted, the hydro-electric plants of the Dominion closed and the city of Toronto leveled to the dust.

It is one thing for France to punish Germany. It is another thing for France to punish herself. And that is exactly what the French government seems intent upon doing at this moment.

The Russian communist ideas are the kind that flourish among French workmen more readily than among German wage-earners. The German workers are turning to bolshevism as a sort of last desperate course. In case this Russian creed gets a firm foothold, is deliberately planted and cultivated by the German industdialists for the purpose of nullifying the French victory, then, inevitably the seeds of these tares will take root in France. The French government is very likely to be compelled to give more thought to preventing the Russianization of the nation than to piling up new military successes.

The echoes of the great French revolution resounded through Europe for sixty years after its occurance. One of its reactions was the Prussian revolt of '48. It would be the way of history to employ the collapse of Germany, brought about by France, to introduce among the French the germs of restlessness and revolt.

When the four-hour work day comes it will bring relief to the fellows who watch the clock. Gazing eight hours at one object is a strain on the eyes.

From our Washington, D. C. crossroads correspondent: Henry Ford, inventor of a well known household utensil, visited the White House recently.

One paper says the tomato is the greatest vegetable in the world. It's a wonderful vegetable all right, and it isn't a bad fruit.

# OBSERVATIONS IN POLAND

## New Republic and Its Various Peoples

BY FRANK G. CARPENTER.

Copyright 1923, Carpenter's World Travels.

I CAME from Washington, the capital of the United States."

This was my answer to a well-dressed, intelligent looking young man while we waited together in front of the cashier's window of the largest bank in Warsaw. The man replied:

"Washington is not the capital of the United States. Albany is the capital."

"Is that so?" said I.

"Yes," was the reply. "It was moved some years ago. I know Washington was the capital, but Albany is the capital now. I have a friend just come from America and he knows. He told me so."

"I think you are mistaken," said I. "I live in Washington and our President lives there. His name is Coolidge. The capital has not been moved. Albany is the capital of New York."

"No! I think it is the acpital of the United States. I think you are mistaken, but you possibly may be right."

### Same Facts About Poland.

This conversation shows what one Pole knows of our country. I doubt not many of us have quite as hazy ideas of Poland. What do you know about it?

Do you know that Poland is one of the biggest countries in Europe? It is bigger than Norway, or Italy, or Great Britain and Ireland, and only Russia, Sweden, Germany and Spain surpass it in size. It is as big as Ohio, Kentucky, Virginia and Maine put together.

Do you know that Poland has more than three times as many people as New England, and more than twice as many as New York state with New Jersey added thereto? It has, in round numbers, from 25 to 30 millions, or about one-fourth as many as all the people under the American flag.

Do you know that the Poles in America are more than 4,000,000 and that for a decade prior to the World war these Poles were sending back home more than $40,000,000 a year?

Do you know that Poland is more thickly populated than almost any part of our country? It has more persons to the square mile than New York state, including New York city. It is a land of big towns and numerous villages. It has more than 50 cities which exceed 25,000 in population. Warsaw, the capital, is almost twice as big as Washington, Lodz, the great textile center, outranks Cincinnati, and Lemburg has more citizens than Omaha. Cracow, the old capital, is fast approaching 200,000, and there are a half dozen other cities which will soon have 100,000 or more.

Do you know that these Poles were once more powerful than the Russians or Germans, and that they had a sort of republican government 200 years before we declared our independence of England? In the Middle Ages they were everywhere noted for their civilization and culture.

### A Roman Catholic People.

I wonder if you realize what kind of people are the Poles of today. You have probably associated them with Protestant Germany and Greek Catholic Russia, but the majority of them are neither Protestants nor Greek Catholics. They are members of the Roman Catholic church and they use the Latin alphabet instead of the Greek. The new constitution declares Roman Catholicism to be the dominant religion and cardinals appointed by Rome have their headquarters in Warsaw and Posen. These Poles are Slavs, and I have always associated the Slavs and the other people of the Baltic with the Orthodox church. This is not so. The Finns are Lutherans and so are most of the Esthonians and Latvians. The Norwegians and Swedes recognize Lutheranism as their state religion and that faith was introduced into Denmark shortly after Columbus started out to carry Catholicism to the far west. Today there are more Roman Catholics on the borders of Russia than Greek Catholics in the same region.

Do you know that Poland is also a land of the Jews? It has 30 times as many Israelites as Palestine. It has more Jews than any other country in Europe, and just about one-fifth of all the Jews on the globe. The bulk of our Jews came from Poland. There are a quarter of a million Jews in Chicago, 210,000 in Philadelphia, 100,000 in Cleveland, and in New York City 15 for every one in the Holy Land.

More than one-third of Warsaw is composed of Jews. It has 600 synagogues and the religion of its people is more ancient than modern. The city has a large Jewish quarter and its streets are thronged with people who look more like the typical Jew of the stage than the Jew as we know him. The Polish Jew often wears the old Jewish costume. He has a skull or fur cap, with no visor, and a long black coat which buttons up to the neck and falls almost to the feet. His face is covered with whiskers, and a long, spiral curl usually hangs down out of his cap on each side of his face in front of the ears. This is according to the law laid down in Leviticus:

"Thou shalt not mar the corners of thy beard."

These Jews make one think of the worshippers who stand and wail outside the old wall of the Temple at Jerusalem. They are not attractive and have no resemblance to the well-dressed, modern Jew of the American city. They came chiefly from Spain and Germany, beginning a hundred years or so before Columbus discovered America, when they were persecuted in these countries and Poland welcomed all immigrants.

Today the Jews swarm in every town of this country. They do a big part of the business of Poland and are interested in all of the big undertakings as well as the small ones. In the past, every rich landowner had his Jew who managed his property, buying and selling and making his bargains. The Jews are the middle-men of the new republic. They do not take to farming and are essentially traders. I see Hebrew stores everywhere and the business signs are quite as frequently Hebrew as Polish.

The Jews are interested in politics and they have a big part in the government. They have their representatives in parliament and their own political parties. The Orthodox party is largely religious. Its organ, the Jewish World, is published in Yiddish, and it has an enormous circulation. The Zionist party has its own schools and clubs. It wants a communistic state created in Palestine. The Nationalist party is opposed to communism and is made up chiefly of the rich and cultured Jews who are interested in charity.

There are many poor Jews here, and it is from this class that most of our immigrants come, some of whom are by no means desirable.

### Farms and Mines.

Do you know that Poland is a great plain of fat soil, and that before the war it was producing farm products equal to three times the gold output of the world? About half the people are engaged in agriculture and they have under the plow an area twice as large as Ohio. They have forests as large as the state of Virginia, and prairies and pastures which would cover three times as much country as the state of Massachusetts. Poland raises millions of bushels of wheat, rye, oats and barley, and its potato crop at times runs as high as 800,000,000 bushels. It is a cattle breeding country, and rears also hogs, horses and sheep. It has five million geese, 16 million fowls, and it exports annually more than one billion eggs.

Do you know that Poland is one of the big mineral properties of Europe? It has something like 2,000 square miles of coal next to Germany and is now mining millions of tons every year. The coal reserves of Upper Silesia are greater than those of Great Britain, and they are a serious loss to industrial Germany. Poland has iron, zinc, lead and copper. It has some of the greatest salt mines of the world, one of which has been worked for centuries, and has 23,000,000 tons left. In the southern part of the country are rich deposits of petroleum.

Do you know that Poland is bound to be one of the industrial factors of the new Europe? Before the war it was annually producing almost a billion dollars' worth of manufactures and it had almost two million workers. It is one of the great textile centers of Europe, making cottons and woolens for Russia, the Balkans, and the countries about. Its metal industries are very important. It makes iron and steel, and before thue war its annual exports of machinery to Russia ran into the millions. It makes glass and chemicals and it promises to have a great foreign commerce. It buys as well as sells, and our exports to it already amount to about $70,000,000 per annum.

### Some Matters of Money.

The trade of Poland depends upon credit. Its people claim that their mark has now a stabilized value, although it takes many thousands of them to equal one dollar. I have just changed two hundred Swedish kroner and two hundred Finnish marks into Polish currency and have received for them almost six hundred thousand Polish marks. Before the World war the mark and the kroner were about equal. The Swedish kroner is still worth almost its gold value but the Polish mark is on the toboggan and it bobs up and down like a cork on the water. Polish money looks like wallpaper. The notes are half the size of a lady's handkerchief and it would take only ten 5,000 mark notes to cover a page of this newspaper. It is cheap, of a brownish color, and soon grows dirty and nasty.

It takes time to get money in Europe. I spent an hour today in drawing five hundred dollars on my letter of credit. The first clerk translated the letter into French and then spent 20 minutes writing out a draft in that language. After I had signed it, he took it to a clerk called the controller and gave me a piece of paper, the size of a dance program, bearing a number. There was a string through the card, which I suppose was that I might tie it to a button on my coat to prevent its loss while I waited. I took the card to the cashier's window where 30 nondescript persons were waiting their turn. After an hour I went back to the man who had made out the draft and protested. I showed him various official credentials as an evidnece of my importance and finally got action. When I received the money I was glad I had brought with me a satchel. The sum was six million marks, and the denominations were such that the notes were as many as the leaves in a big family Bible. They half filled the bag.

### Selling Farms for Waste Paper.

These small Polish notes are not worth as much as the paper on which they are printed. Indeed, the story is told of a farmer who, having agreed to sell his estate for so many million Polish marks, became afraid of the money. He went to the purchaser and asked him to give, in place of the notes, an equal number of sheets of blank paper. The man replied: "I will not do it. You are asking twice as much for your farm!"

For a long time the Germans looked down on the money of Poland. Just before the plebiscite in Upper Silesia the German shops there, in order to show their contempt, gave a hundred Polish marks as a present with every purchase. I understand the same is now being done in Holland with German marks. Along the same line is the act of a brewer in Austria. His product has long been known as Kroner Beer, and so, when the crown went down to almost nothing, he took a lot of crown notes and pasted them on his beer bottles because these kronen were cheaper than the paper labels which he would have to have printed.

I am paying for my room at the best hotel in Warsaw an amount which, if the currency were normal, would equal $1,600 a day. The actual cost is just 66 cents, but this has been evened up by the bribe I had to pay the room clerk to get in at all. The bribe was 10 American dollars. I expect to take a motor trip of a week through the country but I shall not give up my room. It will cost me $4.62 to keep it but that will be cheaper than another bribe of $10 upon my return. However, all other things at the hotel are paid for in this debased Polish currency. I get a good dinner, with wine, for 50 cents, and this includes soup, meat, vegetables, and a dessert, with coffee to close.

I have already written of my experience with the Berlin doctor who charged me 20 American dollars a visit. I called in a doctor here in Warsaw today and, warned by the past, asked him his charge at the close of the call. He replied: "I am the kind of a doctor who has no fixed rates. You may pay me just what you please."

"But," said I, "I have no idea as to what you expect or what the value of your money is."

He answered that "the neidrigste," or the lowest any gentleman paid, was 10,000 marks, and when I handed him out 20,000 marks he thanked me politely and was evidently satisfied. I have since figured up what I gave him and find it was only $2, a striking contrast with the amount asked in Berlin.

### American Legation at Warsaw.

The low value of the Polish mark makes real estate here almost as cheap as in Germany. I have written how congress could have bought a million dollar home for our ambassador in Berlin for $20,000 and failed to take advtange of the offer. Hugh Gibson, our minister here, lives in a million dollar palace which we could have purchased for $100,000 when Poland was in trouble and needed the money. The building is known as the Blue Palace, and I doubt whether there is a finer diplomatic headquarters at any capital in Europe.

The palace was built about two hundred years ago by one of the kings for his daughter, the Countess Orzelska, and it is now the property of the Zamoyski family, a familiar name in the history of Poland. It is well adapted to entertaining, having some rooms 50 feet square, with floors of mosaic which have a polish like that of a piano. The building runs around a court covering half an acre, with a great garden and forest trees in the rear. In some ways it reminds me of the White House, except that it has wings which run out, forming a crescent.

Hugh Gibson is popular in Warsaw. He is a comparatively young man but he has a long diplomatic career, having represented our government in various missions in Central America and Europe. He served with Mr. Hoover, director-general of European relief, and was appointed minister to this country by President Wilson in 1919. I find that the United States is well liked in Poland. The people appreciate what we did for them after the war and they recently unveiled here in Warsaw a monument of their gratitude to the Americans.

### The Republic and Bolshevism.

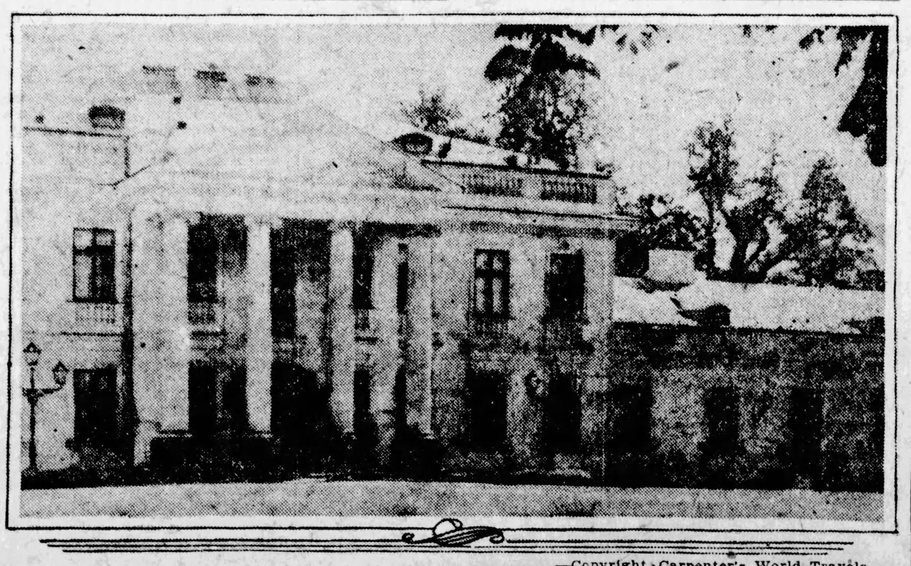
During my stay here I have met many of the leading men, including General Pilsudski and others. They all speak well of the United States and all are enthusiastic as to the future of Poland. One of them, a general of the army and intimately acquainted with affairs of state, a man who thoroughly understands the Russians and Poles, tells me that there is no danger of the Poles going Bolshevik. Said he:

"Our people know too well the terrible disaster Bolshevism has been to the Russians. We are their next-door neighbors and have a frontier a thousand miles long facing them. This frontier is crossed and re-crossed by Russians and Poles and we get stories of their troubles from day to day. We know the horrors they have undergone, including starvation so bitter that they have descended even to cannibalism. The lesson the Russians have already learned will be handed down from generation to generation, and it will be a long time before Bolshevism will again be popular among the peasantry there. As to the Poles, we are not naturally communistic. Every one of us likes to own his own property, and there is practically little real Socialism among us. We should like to see our republic more like that of the United States than like any of the so-called 'government of the masses' in Europe."

"How about your land reform?" I asked.

"So far, that is largely on paper. The reform bill passed by only one vote. It provided for the division of the Crown lands, church lands, and farms belonging to individuals. It provided that estates in Congress Poland and Galicia of more than 375 acres, and estates in Russian Poland of more than 1,000 acres should be divided. This division, however, has gone no further than the act of congress, and there is a great sentiment against it on the part of the Conservatives. Indeed, it is a question whether the law will not be repealed."

## Where Polish President Lives



—Copyright, Carpenter's World Travels.

THE home of the president of Poland looks much like our own White House, and the government officials are striving in many ways to model their republic after the United States.

## ABE MARTIN

We like quiet people, but President Coolidge ought t' say somethin' purty soon jest as a guarantee that th' gover'ment at Washin'ton still lives.

We hain't read nothin' more incredulous than "Ford won't run."

## Rippling Rhymes

BY WALT MASON

### Beauty of Poverty

SOMETIMES when I push my lorry, chooing through the drowsy town, I am feeling rather sorry that I've kopecks salted down. For the news somehow's been bruited everywhere that salesmen dwell, and around me they have rooted for the stocks they have to sell. They are bound to have the bundle I have labored for so long, and along my track they trundle singing still their siren song. Oh, they talk to me by wireless, and they ring me up by phone; they are patient, they are tireless, and their nerve is hard as stone. Now my neighbor, Binx, is busted, and he has a solemn mein; he is savage and disgusted when he ought to be serene. He can sit beneath his cedar when the evening whistles yell, and behold no long-tongued pleader with a crude oil farm to sell. He can canter in his Lizzie, which is mortgaged to the wheels, and no agents will get busy with their get-rich-early spiels. Up and down the street he'll wander and no man will tell a tale of the gold mine over yonder where the easy come ons wail. But I have some hoarded shillings, and behind me agents wend, all intent on making killings, and they'll get me in the end.

Copyright, 1923, George Matthew Adams.

## JUST FOLKS

BY EDGAR A. GUEST

### Autumn

When autumn comes
At last to me,
May I be robed
As is the tree;
May I stand out
In splendor dressed,
Not gaunt and pale
But at my best.

When autumn comes
And age is near,
When I have almost
Run my year,
May something fine
Which men can see
Proclaim what I
Have tried to be.

May all my
Failures be forgot,
And all my faults
Remembered not;
May friends or foe,
If such there be,
Find something fit
For praise in me.

When autumn comes
And strength is spent,
I shall be happy
And content,
If in my passing
Men shall see
The grace and charm
Which mark a tree.

(Copyright, 1923, by Edgar A. Guest)

## Engineers Will Try Quake-Proof Feats

The American Society of Civil Engineers announced recently that it, with the aid of other organizations here and abroad, will undertake an investigation of the Japanese earthquake with a view to designing and constructing quake-proof buildings.

## VARIETIES

The world's largest bomb weighs two tons.

Concrete will set satisfactorily under water.

The first machine gun was invented in 1775.

Diamond-edge tools are in common use in some factories.

Gold has been extracted from sea weeds, but not at a profit.

The annual average gold output of Alaska is around $8,000,000.

A farm in New York has been devoted to the raising of zebras.

A baby hippopotamus weighs 4 pounds when two months old.

A cement kiln was recently cleaned by a marksman using a shotgun.

Turkey has a product that closely resembles the manna of the Bible.

White makes a room appear larger and lighter, but cold and empty.

Blue has a calming effect on people—violet is extremely depressing.

A method for the coloring of trees while they grow has been discovered.

In the south of France the production of lavender oil is a peasant industry.

Alaska has been found to have rich deposits of almost every useful mineral.

A biplane not long ago reached the astonishing speed of 248 miles an hour.

More than half the counties of Oklahoma have one or more woman officers.

Plenty of bamboo is about all any Chinese builder needs in construction work.

Dress designing is one of the most lucrative vocations for women in New York.

A new wood for the manufacture of baseball bats is being imported from Cuba.

Of a total of $478,000,000 of minerals mined in Alaska, $328,000,000 was in gold.

A Nebraska woman, suing for divorce, petitioned for custody of the family cow.

The first goldfish in France came from China as a present to Mme. de Pompadour.

Less than one two-billionth part of the heat output of the sun falls upon the earth.

There has been a big jump in sales of Australian kangaroo skins in recent months.

More than 90 per cent of a blanket of new snow is sometimes made up of air.

The sting of a large jellyfish may be severe enough to paralyze a swimmer temporarily.

Aviators say that every city and town, when seen from the air, has a distinctive color.

About 175 different pieces of material enter into the construction of a first-class watch.

A signal lantern has been invented that carries its oil in reservoirs in the handle.

The polar regions receive just as much heat in five weeks in summer as does the equator.

On days with good winds, a windmill may develop as much power as 100 pounds of coal.

Electric machines for postmarking letters can deal with them at the rate of 800 a minute.

The people of the United States pay more than a million dollars a week for chewing gum.

The first iron nails made in America were hammered into shape at Cumberland, R. I., in 1777.

It is not difficult to make screws uniformly accurate to one one-hundred-thousandth of an inch.

A $5,000,000 electric power station is soon to be built at the Witbank coal fields in South Africa.

Sunflowers one foot high so poultry may eat them in the field is a recent accomplishment of naturalists.

The Ainus, a race which once occupied large sections of Japan, now number only about 20,000 individuals.

Steps are being taken to manufacture insulin, the pancreatic extract used in treating diabetes, in Germany.

An Arkansas man recently canvassed his home town for funds with which to push a suit for divorce from his wife.

The first bananas shipped to London could not be sold at any price and were left to rot because nobody would eat them.

In Great Britain the age at which parties may legally bind themselves in marriage is fourteen for boys and twelve for girls.

The first railway tickets were made in 136 by Thomas Edmonston, a station master on a line in the north of England.

Production figures show that Michigan was last year the richest state in the Union, with New York second and Ohio third.

It is now possible to select certain sounds for transmission by wireless while other noises from the same source are suppressed.

Statistics show that the percentage of women in business in the United States has increased from 14.7 in 1880 to 21 today.

Twelve thousand coal miners are being trained annually by the United States government in safety methods of mining, rescue and first-aid work.

Dogs to provide "pasture" for fleas which are used in testing insecticides are kept on a department of agriculture farm near Washington.

United States department of agriculture scientists have just made collections of bird skins and plants from Pacific islands rarely never visited before.

Automobiles can not be driven with comfort over the bumpy surface of the stone slabs which form the famous thousand-year-old roads of the ancient Romans.

A photographic mosaic map and aerial survey of the tiny Johnson's island, 700 miles southwest of Hawaii, is to be made by aviators of the United States navy.

The British imperial education conference has started an investigation of the possibilities of using motion pictures in ordinary routine work of school classrooms.

Greater output of coal and less fatigue to miners are claimed as the result of a psychological investigation of the best way to use a pick recently made in Manchester, England.

The growing of limes in Dominica, the principal industry of the island, is threatened for the first time in its history with serious curtailment from the withering limb disease.

# HOUSEHOLD and CHILDREN

## FALLING LEAVES

BY MARTHA HOLDEN.

Yellow mellow, ripened days,
Sheathed in a golden coating;
Hazy, dreamy, listless haze,
Mingled with dainty cloudlets floating;
Warm caress of the blushing trees,
Autumn's somber, furrowed fallow;
Sweet smile of the airy ease,
Southward flying swallow.
Ah, how charming and smiling are thy ways,
Beautiful golden Autumn days.
—Will Carleton.

These are the days of falling leaves, golden days, rainy days, dreary days, balmy days, chilly days, raw wet days and bright clear days. These are Autumn days, when the year is waning, when Mother Nature bursts forth in gleaming yellows, sombre browns and crimson reds to pour forth her last golden flood of beauty before everything is withered and dead. Let us go into the open and breathe with all our might for the air is wonderfully sweet and exhilarating these Autumn days.

The sun will soon go down but we do not care. We must get outdoors and commune with Nature for awhile. Dead dry leaves are falling from the mammoth shade trees along the broad avenue leading to the park. They have done their duty in shading the passersby from the fierce blistering rays of the Summer sun for many months. Now as the cool days are here they sigh and drop from lofty limbs, drop down all crinkled and brittle upon the pavement, there to be ground underfoot into dust or to be raked in huge piles and burned, filling the air with a delightful smell.

The pungent odor of burning leaves brings to mind the days when we will sit, warm and comfy, around the cheerful fireside and eat nuts and apples. It brings to mind pumpkin pie days to come, cranberry days, turkey days, snowball days, skating days and the days of blizzards, freezes and thaws.

Along the leaf-strewn avenue we walk briskly until we reach the park—the park that was green in summer. Now everything is brilliant hued with reds and browns and yellows. Tall chrysanthemums nod their beautiful heads in the soft breezes, seemingly trying to dodge the falling leaves. They are Nature's final floral defiance thrust into the oncoming face of Winter's icy hosts. The honeysuckle on yonder trellis is still green and will be green when all other living things are dead and brown, for honeysuckle foliage does not give up the battle of life easily.

Back among the nearly denuded trees the animals of the park zoo give forth mournful sounds. They know the season is changing. They realize that life in the zoo will be dead when the little children cease their chattering daily visits. Only the polar bear in his heavy fur coat, incessantly swaying back and forth, seems joyful. His blood races warm in his veins as he comes from the ice and snow fields of the far North.

Through and beyond the park we stroll until open country is reached. There stands a cornfield, ghostly in the growing dusk, the tall shocks of dead and sere stalks looking like the wigwams of the Indians who once roamed the land. Ripened ears hang on all sides. Yellow pumpkins dot the stubble around. The golden grain is awaiting the hand of man to transfer it to the barns, already bursting with the rich harvest Mother Nature has provided so that man may be fed during the long months when fields are barren and Winter's fierce blasts rage over the bleak countryside.

Ah, the moon is coming up to cast its silvery glow over all. We sit down on the edge of the field to watch it. We dream and try to think what we accomplished that was worth while in the year that is now so nearly gone. Time flies and when we rouse from our thoughts the moon's rays are shedding a subdued light over the field so that the corn shocks assume wierd shapes in the faint glow. The air grows chill, the heavy dew has spread its damp blanket over grass and stubble, forming silvery drops on pumpkin tops.

We rise and stroll homeward. We have enjoyed the evening with Mother Nature in beautiful Autumn. Now we must return to the fireside. We have watched the slow approach of the death of the year. It is a beautiful death, but it is death. We are sad until we remember that another year will come and bring glorious Spring with it. Then we rejoice.

'Tis the same with humans as it is with Nature. One's life is a serious proposition but there is no use worrying about death. The world will move on after we go. Other lives are coming just like other years. We are only falling leaves. There are other lives to take up work where we leave off.

## MERRY-GO-ROUND

**How much more beauty God has made than human eyes can see.**
**—Ruskin.**

### BIRD MUSIC.

One who has an ear to hear by "listening in" can detect many birds by their songs, calls and cries of alarm. So often in midsummer, we note a peculiar change in the tunes of the bird orchestra around our door.

There is a twinge of Autumn in the air, cold nights with cool foggy mornings, sultry noons and the evenings melodious with the sing song merriment of katydids. Just this and a bit more creeps into the hearts of our feathered friends and they voice it as well.

We have missed the "peet-weet, peet-weet," of the sandpipers, for they left the creek regions days ago and will not be heard again; but the kingfisher's "cutter-e-ee, cutter-e-e" rings out just the same, as he sweeps along the stream. The blue sky is flecked with white fluffy clouds among which the swallows sail, their wings dipping gracefully, and there comes back to us their noisy chatter, "tweet! quit-it, tweet! quit-it" mingling with the rasping hum of the harvest at noon.

From up there in the cloudland comes also a sharp, shrill sound like a willow whistle blown by a boy. It's a hawk whistling to its mate as it circles over the fields. Up in the orchard eight crows are picking fruit, some walking about with apples in their bills. They are not cawing, as they did in those deafening "conventions" earlier, but the flickers make up for it by doing their worst up in the elm. One pair sits there turning around and around, their heads bobbing and tails spreading like fans, as in unison they repeat, "wee-co-wee-co, wee-o," until it sounds like the filing of a steel saw. Then one grand finale, "quek-qu-u" and off they go.

We occasionally catch the song of some non-resident as it passes our home. Such was the clear note of a scarlet tanager as it poised itself on the branch of a maple, a flashing bit of red against the green leaves. The goldfishers have a note peculiar to the season, which seems like rally cry for a departure, and yet they linger, eating seeds. The cosmos patch in the garden becomes a choice feeding ground where ten at a time sway and chirp. In all these midsummer chirps there is a thrill of sadness over the waning of happy days; but in the strange sweet plan of a kind Creator they will come again.—Bird Scribe.

### RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

Frequent appearance on this page of discussions of evolution shows the hold this theory has on the minds of many. The arguments of those who oppose this theory are convincing evidence of a firm spiritual instinct in man which resists all suggestions of his material origin. There seems to be little that is new to offer, but the fact of a reasonable and increasing belief in constitutional harmony between science and religion, now held by many careful students, makes it appear permissable to submit some observations which may help remove obstructive errors and promote agreement.

In the history of natural science no other theory has produced the same measure of debate and strong feeling as was aroused by Darwin's doctrine of evolution. The real reason of this agitation was not merely because Darwin's interpretation of natural facts contradicted a literal reading of Genesis, but was mainly due to the fear that the trend of evolutionary teaching is to imply a material origin for man, and thereby to challenge or deny a theistic philosophy. It is for this latter reason alone that evolution is opposed by such men as Bryan.

Opinions which have appeared on this page have been mild, tolerant and reasonable, but in other quarters there is often malice, dishonesty and bigotry. If all personal feeling and prejudice could be excluded from inquiries and discussions the differences of opinion that now loom so large would dissolve and disappear. Feeling and prejudice are neither reason nor fact. If a man cannot divorce his feelings from his intellect he can no more reason accurately than he could swim a rapids with a millstone around his neck.

Even in its spiritual aspect it is perhaps unimportant whether the Lord created man by a series of progressive steps, using the ape as one of those steps, or if both man and ape were made by specific acts of creation. The effect of controversy about the matter is to cause a separation between knowledge and faith and so exclude religion from its only source of evidence and proof that in its nature is capable of convincing logical minds or persuading doubtful minds. And it is material and necessary for the logical mind to find proof for its beliefs. Without this proof beliefs never become convictions but the mind becomes agnostic. It does not know. Whence came this hungry and patient inquiry into the laws of matter and mind, except that the soul earnestly desires to know itself and its Creator? The idea that in natural science will be found the only competent and reliable confirmation of religious faith is becoming so apparent to some minds that they are following its lead at cost of personal sacrifice.

There is no enmity between religion and science. They are cofactors in man's spiritual estate. There is only a quarrel between conceited and atheistic scientists on one hand and ignorant and superstitious religionists on the other. If both factions will eliminate their feelings they can reconcile their facts. Scientists may err in observations and in theories, and philosophers may blunder in interpretations, but the facts of nature are valid and dependable, and shall be found to reflect their Author faithfully.

With reference to specific evolution as related to the origin of the species, there is not a single scientist, who is careful, who claims that it is proven. But let any intelligent and unbiased mind acquaint itself with the principal facts of zoology and biology, and it will freely concede that the theory is rational and possible. The theory is not a denial of spiritual origin and power, nor of the Mosaic account of creation, for science agrees at all points with Genesis concerning the succession of creation. While evolution traces the origin of all animal life to a single cell creature, science is no more able to prove a material origin for this single cell than it is to prove a material origin for the body of man which consists of millions or billions of the same type of cells. A spiritual Father is just as necessary to the doctrine of evolution as it is to the doctrine of man's salvation through faith.

To promote accurate knowledge and to help to reconcile science and religion is the chief hope and effort of—A Gray Student, Pa.

### A Home-Made Percolator

If you like bags to filter your coffee, make them of linen crash or Canton flannel. They should be washed and dried after each using.

### Housekeepers Warned

**A warning has been issued by the chemists of the department of agriculture to all housekeepers that food or water should not be kept for any length of time in galvanized iron pails. These vessels should not be used in making jelly or preserves, as the zinc with which the pan is coated dissolves and besides giving the food an unpleasant taste, is likely to cause sudden and severe illness.**

## Pennsylvania Pair Adopt 25 Children; Meals Eaten in Shifts

—P. & A. Photo.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Beals of Edgewood, Pa., have adopted 25 children. The former waifs are all cared for by their foster parents without other help, and the big family lives happily in one large house, the boys helping in the garden and with the chickens while the girls help at the housework. The children range from 15 months to 15 years and are put to bed and eat in shifts.

## Jimmy's Letters

Dear Cousins:

Mamma lost the woman who does our washings. The woman quit taking in washings when her husband died and she got married again. Her second husband was used to work so she didn't have to do no more washings. Mamma said she was sorry in a way but she couldn't help but be glad in a way too. She said she always liked to see women marry again even if it did cause her some inconvenience such as hunting a new washerwoman. Papa heard her say that and he told her he bet she'd not lose no time hunting another husband when he died. Mamma told him not to worry as she'd die first from overwork darning his socks, and he said if Mamma didn't like to darn no socks she oughtn't not to have gotten married cause she knew men wore socks. She said she knew it but she didn't know they'd wear them out so fast.

Getting back to the losing of our washwoman I asked Mamma what she was going to do. I wanted to know whether she'd make Papa help her Monday nights like she used to when they was first married. But Papa heard my question and he said no, they would wash no more with him helping. He said he'd buy an electric machine and she could do it alone.

Mamma said she wasn't going to do her own washing even if she had to send the clothes to the laundry every week and have them torn up. She said that would be better anyway as then maybe she'd get some new clothes now and then cause if she didn't she wouldn't have none. Papa said it wasn't hard washing with a electric machine and Mamma asked what he knew about it.

Papa then said he'd seen ads of how women could sit down and read books while the machine was doing the washing. He said all a woman had to do was to take the clothes out and put them in the machine. I thought Mamma was going to faint or something till she bust out laughing and said to Papa, "Don't believe all you read and hear."

And Papa said he didn't when he was listening to her. He said he guessed ads wouldn't ever lie and he knew. Mamma said he didn't know nothing and then put on her hat and coat and said she was going out to hunt a new washwoman.—Jimmy.

### Home-Made Rugs

One woman suggests that the carrying along of carpet warp with the rags when crocheting rag rugs will not only make the rugs wear longer but add to their beauty as well.

### Injurious to Linoleum

About the most important thing in regard to the wear of linoleum is to prevent water from getting into the seams and under it. Always wipe dry and prevent this from happening.

## BOYS AND GIRLS

**The lands are lit**
**With all the Autumn blaze of Golden Rod,**
**And everywhere the purple Asters nod**
**And bend and wave and flit.**
**—Helen Hunt.**

### HOME IN A HELMET.

When my big brother came from the war he brought with him some interesting things such as kodak pictures and shells. The most interesting of all was a helmet. This helmet had curious designs on it. The paint was intended to camouflage it, to make it look like a part of the landscape.

The leather strap for under the chin made an excellent handle with which to hang up the helmet. Of course the heavy thing had to be hung up since no one wished to wear it and it was in the way. Mother was puzzled to find a place to hang it until one day she noticed the hook on the back porch where father usually hung his raincoat. So she hung the helmet by its strap on this hook and forgot all about it.

One day she went out on the porch to get dad's coat for him when something fluttered out of the helmet. Mrs. Jenny Wren had found it in spite of the camouflage and had started housekeeping inside. Or perhaps Mr. and Mrs. Wren had chosen it because it was camouflaged to look like the green and brown of the woods. Anyhow a war helmet seems a queer place for a pair of birds to make their nest.

Brother says he will not be surprised to find that the little birds chirp in German. I am going to hang a little American flag over the helmet so the young birds will grow up to be good Americans.—Holly Sleath of W. Va.

### DESCRIBES HOME.

This being my second call on the cousins, I will endeavor to tell something about the country in which I live. I am sure I cannot picture my home place like it really is.

My home is located on a little knoll at the foot of which runs a tiny brook on the right and a highway on the left. The brook winds its course around long stretching bottoms. The road leads around the rolling foothills and large bluegrass fields where many cattle are grazing.

Looking southward, anyone can see for miles into the blue distance, where the smoke of large factories clings to the hilltops. Nearer home large fields of waving corn can be seen on the left of the little brook, while on the right extensive bottoms of clover and timothy nod their flowery heads in the glowing sunshine. Farther westward are the bluegrass fields.

The eye rests upon a different scene when we turn northward. There we first see the foothills of Pal's mountain, green with grass. Further on are higher hills pointing toward heaven. Beyond these are some wooded hills and rough peaks known as Pal's mountain. One of the peaks is called Black Rock, a place where outlaws have been hidden and where Indians once dwelt. Runaway slaves were also hidden there.

Some day I will call again and tell about interesting features connected with the caves and rocks here.—Wild Rose of Va.

### NURSING EXPERIENCE.

I hadn't seen the letters from the boys and girls for several years until recently when I got the paper as a present. You should see me turn to this corner, even though I am a graduate nurse of three years. But you'll let me in this corner since I am not five feet tall and weigh only 100 pounds, won't you?

I am so glad someone has suggested that the subject be changed. I am going to tell you about a little girl patient who was badly burned over a year ago. This is her fifth time here for skin grafting. She is about 12 years old and is a patient little child.

Everybody gives Helen nice things. This afternoon I made a little gift bag and we nurses are putting gifts into it which are to be taken out, one after breakfast and one in the afternoon. The bag will be tied on the head of her bed and we hope Helen will get great pleasure in looking forward to the time when she will see what she will draw.

I am a West Virginian way out in California and have been here a year. There is no use saying I like it when I'm not going back until next Summer and expect to live here always. I have been in Hollywood and am going to the San Bernardino mountains soon for a vacation, where I expect to camp out. Of course I'll go in hiking clothes.

I love the ocean. During my four hours off on Sunday I drove to a beach about 14 miles from here and had about one hour of dashing waves before it was time to return.—Johnny.

## Mixing With Martha

### Scalloped Eggplant.

One eggplant, 1 tablespoon lemon juice, 1 tablespoon chopped or grated onion, 1 tablespoon butter, salt and pepper, buttered crumbs for top. Peel and cut into inch cubes. Cover with boiling water and cook slowly 10 or 15 minutes. Drain in colander. Fry the onion in the butter, add all the other ingredients and eggplant. In a buttered baking dish place layers of eggplant and white sauce; cover with buttered crumbs and bake from 20 to 30 minutes.

### Cocoanut Pudding.

Cover a cupful of freshly grated bread crumbs with 2 cupfuls of hot milk, add a rounded tablespoonful of butter, stir until melted and set aside to cool. Beat the yolks of 2 eggs with half a cupful of sugar, add a tablespoonful of lemon juice, a very little of the grated yellow rind, half a teaspoonful of vanilla, half a cupful of grated cocoanut and the bread mixture. Bake in a buttered pudding dish in a moderate oven until of a custard-like consistency throughout. When about done beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, and a fourth of a cupful of sugar and vanilla to flavor. When the pudding is done, draw it gently from the oven, spread generously with beaten quince or currant jelly, cover thickly with grated cocoanut, then heap the meringue over all. Put back into the oven until delicately brown. Serve warm.

### Prune Cobbler Boys.

Wash and soak prunes in warm water several hours, over night, if possible. In the morning strain, then steam until tender. Remove pits and replace with a blanched almond or half a walnut meat. Make a thin batter of 1 beaten egg, ½-cup of flour, ¼-cup of milk and ⅛-teaspoon of salt. Beat with an egg beater until free from lumps. Dip prunes in batter and fry in deep hot fat until a golden brown. Serve as a garnish for meat or as a dessert with a chocolate sauce.

When stuffing potatoes that have been baked, a little grated cheese is a welcome addition.

## MANY USES FOR APPLES

Do you really know apples? They are one of the fruits that every member of the family from baby to grandmother can eat and enjoy. Baked or steamed apples are one of the first foods a baby eats. Of course the pulp is rubbed through a sieve but the valuable minerals are all there.

Baked apples with cereal for breakfast, apple fritters for luncheon and blushing apples with whipped cream for dessert can be relied on to touch the spot.

Sweet apples are delicious baked. Large "fair" apples should be baked with the skins on for breakfast. If wanted for a dessert they can be pared, cut in halves and cored.

**Plain Baked Apples.**

Wash apples carefully and examine thoroughly. Put in a well buttered shallow pan and bake an hour and a half in a slow oven. Serve with sugar and cream for breakfast.

**Baked Apples.**

Four apples, four teaspoons butter, eight teaspoons sugar, four teaspoons cinnamon, one-fourth cup water.

Pare apples and remove cores with apple corer or cut in halves and remove cores. Put in a baking dish, put butter, sugar and cinnamon in cavities, pour over water and bake an hour in a moderate oven. Serve with sugar and cream.

**Apple Pie.**

One cup flour, two tablespoons lard, one-half teaspoon salt, cold water, three-fourths cup sugar, three teaspoons cornstarch, apples.

Tart apples are best for pie. They cook quickly.

Mix and sift flour and salt. Work in lard with tips of fingers. Add cold water, a little at a time, mixing lightly with fingers. It will take about two tablespoons of water for one cup of flour.

Divide dough into two equal parts. Roll one-half on a floured molding board. Turn often to keep round and roll about one-fourth inch thick. Line pie pan and roll out top crust. Cut a few gashes through center and fold double. Mix sugar and cornstarch.

Pare, quarter and core apples and drop in prepared sugar. Be sure each piece of apple is well covered. Fill pie shell with apples, dampen edge with cold water and fit top crust in place. Run the rolling pin around the edge to press firmly. Trim and "crimp" edge and put in a hot oven. When crust begins to color, reduce heat and bake till apples are tender. These proportions are for an eight-inch pie [illegible]

## Chat With Cousins

Aunt Martha is going to be as gentle and kind as possible in calling you cousins down but she is going to call you down just the same. The only exceptions are those who are writing to the page. The rest of you lazy ones are the ones called down. More letters are wanted. We must have them if both the Merry-Go-Round and Boys and Girls are to be continued. Otherwise the two circles will be merged into one. When the Merry-Go-Round supply dwindled to the size of a coal pile in February and the attention of the readers was called to the state of affairs many of the faithful responded and letters poured in. Now both circles are slacking. We are not going to continue issuing warnings but some day you will turn to this page and find only one circle instead of two. It's up to you. Now go to it.

Looking out of our office window just now, Aunt Martha saw something that didn't look very nice. A young lady was strolling down the street with a toothpick in her mouth. Maybe that young lady didn't realize just how she appeared to casual observers. If she had done so the toothpick wouldn't have been there. Of course she has a right to pick her teeth or to go along with one sticking out of her mouth but her right doesn't mean that it is well bred to do it. Watch yourself.

Flowers, flowers everywhere. That was how Aunt Martha's desk looked the other day. A big box full came from Ginger. We want to thank you, Ginger, for the blooms. They surely brightened every corner of this dusty old office.

As we stated once before, Edward Bok's home is in Merion, Pa. We repeat this for the benefit of Ruth N. of New York.

A little bent wrinkled faced man is going down the street. His clothes are dirty and patched. On his back he is lugging a huge burlap bag filled with paper and old rags. Behind walks a big gray-haired man of about sixty. His clothes are carefully pressed, his shoes are shined. He looks prosperous. The first man is outwardly a failure, the second a success. But you do not know or we do not know the real feelings of the two men. The apparent failure might be supremely content with his lot, lowly as it appears to us. After he is through toting around his old junk it might be his fortune to be able to go home to happy smiling family. The other man may be prosperous and may look happy but he may also be very dissatisfied. You do not know or we do not know. His home life may be nearly unbearable. It is not how we look to others but how we feel ourselves that really counts. Never envy the prosperous looking persons nor pity the unfortunate looking ones. We might be mistaken about the real facts.

Pickled Peach is seasonable at any rate. She writes after a long period of rest. She wants to hear from the movie fans as to what they like best in moving pictures and moving actors and actresses.

Do you like tomato soup? If you do, read this recipe sent in by Mary C. C. of Vermont. Strain one quart of tomatoes. Bring to a boil. Roll three crackers very fine and put into tomatoes. At the same time boil a quart of milk and add to tomatoes. Season with butter, pepper and salt.

All over the country there is a campaign for safety. The large number of automobiles has made the streets and roads dangerous to traffic. We are told that if we save a little time we will save flowers. This is good advice. There are too many maniacs behind automobile wheels. They want to go somewhere in the least possible time, and while striving to do this they forget that others have the same rights as they. An accident occurs. Someone is killed or injured and often the maniac who was in hurry finds that for the rest of his life he has a lot of spare time on his hands. Often he never reaches the place at all where he wanted to go in such a hurry. But all we say or try to do to slow down these speed maniacs doesn't have much effect it seems, for they are maniacs and do not think. Maybe it is because they can't.

## POETS' CORNER

### The Petrified Fern

BY MARY BOLLES BRANCH.

In a valley, centuries ago,
Grew a little fern-leaf, green and slender,
Veining delicate and fibres tender;
Waving when the wind crept down so low.
Rushes tall, and moss, and grass grew round it,
Playful sunbeams darted in and found it,
Drops of dew stole in by night, and crowned it,
But no foot of man e'er trod that way;
Earth was young, and keeping holiday.

Monster fishes swam the silent main,
Stately forests waved their giant branches,
Mountains hurled their snowy avalanches,
Mammoth creatures stalked across the plain;
Nature revelled in grand mysteries,
But the little fern was not of these,
Did not number with the hills and trees;
Only grew and waved its wild sweet way.
None ever came to note it day by day.

Earth one time put on a frolic mood,
Heaved the rocks and changed the mighty motion
Of the deep, strong currents of the ocean,
Moved the plain and shook the haughty wood,
Crushed the little fern in soft moist clay,—
Covered it, and hid it safe away.
Oh, the long, long centuries since that day!
Oh, the agony! Oh, life's bitter cost
Since that useless little fern was lost!

Useless? Lost? There came a thoughtful man,
Searching Nature's secrets, far and deep;
From a fissure in a rocky steep
He withdrew a stone, o'er which there ran
Fairy pencillings, a quaint design,
Veilings, leafage, fibres clear and fine,
And the fern's life lay in every line!
So, I think, God hides some souls away,
Sweetly to surprise us, the last day.

### He Leadeth Me

In pastures green? Not always, sometimes He
Who knoweth best, in kindness leadeth me
In weary ways, where heavy shadows be;

Out of the sunshine warm and soft and bright,
Out of the sunshine into darkest night;
I oft would faint with sorrow and affright;

Only for this—I know He holds my hand;
So, whether led in green or desert land,
I trust, although I cannot understand.

And by "still waters?" No, not always so;
Oftimes the heavy tempests 'round me blow,
And o'er my soul the waves and billows go.

And when the storms beat loudest and I cry
Aloud for help, the Master standeth by
And whispers to my soul, "Lo, it is I!"

Above the tempest wild I hear Him say,
"Beyond the darkness lies the perfect day,
In every path of thine I lead the way."

So, whether in the hilltops high and fair
I dwell, or in the sunless valleys where
The shadows lie—what matter? He is there.

And more than this; where'er the pathway lead
He gives to me no helpless, broken reed,
But his own hand, sufficient for my need.

So where He leads me I can safely go,
And in the blest hereafter I shall know
Why in His wisdom He hath led me so.

### Helpful Hints for Hustling Housewives

Fruit pulp to be used for honey's should be well seasoned with lemon juice.

If angel and sponge cake pans are smooth and clean they require no oiling.

The only way to secure a rich, clear color in jams is to boil the fruit rapidly.

Garnish cucumber jelly with green mayonnaise and serve on crisp lettuce.

An excellent hot-weather dish is cold jellied tongue served on a bed of cress.

A souffle should always be served immediately after it is taken from the oven.

Cracker custard puddings may be made like simple bread puddings, but they require a lemon or vanilla sauce.

Linseed oil will remove rust from the gas stove.

The more sugar used in a cake, the lower the temperature of the oven.

Squash souffle will be more interesting if a spoonful of grated onion is added.

Soak the egg-stained linen in cold water before sending it to the laundry and all marks will wash away.

Scrub your baskets occasionally with hot soapsuds and they will last a great deal longer. Dry in the sun.

When adding cooked currants to cookie batter, add them to the butter, egg and sugar mixture before adding the flour.

### Snatches From W. B.

I agree with Ima Flapper about flappers. If Don Quickshot had seen me when I read Impulsive Pep's letter he would have said I was painted, ready to go on the warpath. I can't agree with her about the bobbed haired girls wanting to get married for they are getting more pleasure out of life than the other girls.—Just Bobbed Head of W. Va.

I live near two lakes and am a lover of nature. My favorite sports are going fishing at night and gathering water lilies in the daytime. I like to go best when there are two or three boat loads of people and we can sing on the water. I think a girl can bob her hair and be as modest as anyone.—Only a School Girl of Mich.

I am a farmer girl and like to help my father with his farm work. He has a tractor which I drive for all kinds of work. This machine is a great help. We have a darling little Shetland pony at our home which none of us would part with for love or money.—Teddy Brown Eyes of [illegible]

### The Beacon

BL PAUL MOON JAMES.

The following poem has been attributed to Thomas Moore and printed under the title "The Lighthouse," but it is not to be found in Moore's poems.

The scene was more beautiful, far, to my eye
Than if day in its pride had arrayed it;
The land-breeze blew mild, and the azure arched sky
Looked pure as the spirit that made it.
The murmur rose soft as I silently gazed
On the playful waves' shadowy motion;
From the dim distant isle till the lighthouse fire blazed,
Like a star in the midst of the ocean.

No longer the joy of the sailor-boy's breast
Was heard in his wildly-breathed numbers;
The seabird had flown to her wave-girdled nest,
The fisherman sunk to his slumbers.
One moment I looked from the hill's gentle slope;
All hushed was the billow's commotion;
And o'er them the lighthouse looked lovely as hope,
That star on life's tremulous ocean.

The time is long past, and the scene is afar,
Yet, when my head rests on its pillow,
Will memory sometimes rekindle the star
That blazed on the breast of the billow;
In life's closing hour, when the trembling soul flies,
And death stills the heart's last emotion,

### Beyond

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

It seemeth such a little way to me
Across to that strange country, the Beyond;
And yet, not strange, for it has grown to be
The home of those of whom I am so fond;
They make it seem familiar and most dear,
As journeying friends bring distant countries near.

So close it lies that when my sight is clear
I almost think I see the gleaming strand.
I know I feel those who have gone from here
Come near enough to sometimes touch my hand.
I often think, but for our veiled eyes,
We should find heaven right round about us lies.

I cannot make it seem a day to dread
When, from this dear earth, I shall journey out
To that still dearer country of the dead,
And join the lost ones so long dreamed about.
I love this world, yet shall I love to go
And meet the friends who wait for me, I know.

I never stand above a bier, and see
The seal of Death set on some well loved face,
But that I think, one more to welcome me
When I have crossed the intervening space
Between this world and that one over there,
One more, to make the Strange Beyond seem fair.

And so for me there is no sting to death,
And so the grave has lost its victory;
It is but crossing, with abated breath
And white set face, a little strip of sea
To find our loved ones waiting on the shore,
More beautiful, more precious than before.

### The Believer

FLOYD MEREDITH.

What if there is fog in the valley
And clouds where the sun should be?
I know that the fog is only a veil
To hide the sun kissing the sea.

And if there are crusts for dinner
And water where I'd have wine
I blithely partake of this simple fare,
For I've earned it all, and it's mine.

And the crust may be hiding cake,
Who knows,
As the fog is hiding the sea.
And I like to think that behind each veil,
Is a happy adventure for me.

### Push Up the Corners

Push up the corners of your mouth
Even though it pain them;
Push them up and make them stay
If you have to chain them.
Turn up the corners of your mouth
You can't feel sad and surly
If smiles are dimpling o'er the face
Crisp and sweet and curly.

A frown will kill the brightest laugh,
Make vinegar of honey;
A smile will kill the blackest frown,
And make a dark day sunny.
Turn up the corners of your mouth,
No matter how you're feeling;
And soon you'll feel the way you look,
A heart of joy revealing.

### Poems Wanted

If any reader has the poem, "St. Peter at the Gate," please send it directly to Eli Vansickle, South Side, W. Va. Another poem containing the following lines is also requested:

"The stern old judge in relentless mood,
Glanced at the pair who before him stood;
She was bowed and haggard and old,
He was young, defiant and bold."


## MOTHER OF LARGE FAMILY

**Recommends Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to Other Mothers**

Windom, Minn.—"I was so run-down that I was just good for nothing. I was to become the mother of my ninth child, and I thought I did not have the strength to go through with it. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it has surely done all I could ask it to do and I am telling all my friends about it. I have a nice big baby girl and am feeling fine. You may use this letter to help other sick mothers."—Mrs. C. A. MOEDE, Box 634, Windom, Minn.

### My First Child

Glen Allen, Ala.—"I have been greatly benefited by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for bearing-down feelings and pains. I was troubled in this way for nearly four years following the birth of my first child, and at times could hardly stand on my feet. A neighbor recommended the Vegetable Compound to me after I had taken doctor's medicines without much benefit. It has relieved my pains and gives me strength. I recommend it and give you permission to use my testimonial letter."—Mrs. IDA RYE, Glen Allen, Alabama.

# IN THE DAYS OF POOR RICHARD

By IRVING BACHELLER

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Continued From Last Week

CHAPTER XXVII

**Which Contains the Adventures of Solomon in the Timber Sack and on the "Hand-Made River."**

In the Spring of 1779, there were scarcely sixteen thousand men in the American army, of which three thousand were under Gates at Providence! five thousand in the Highlands under McDougall, who was building new defenses at West Point, and on the east bank of the Hudson under Putnam; seven thousand were with Washington at Middlebrook where he had spent a quiet Winter; a few were in the south. The British, discouraged in their efforts to conquer the northern and middle colonies, sent a force of seven thousand men to take Georgia and South Carolina. They hoped that Washington, who could not be induced to risk his army in decisive action against superior numbers, would thus be compelled to scatter and weaken it. But the Commander-in-Chief, knowing how seriously Nature, his great ally, was gnawing at the vitals of the British, bided his time and kept his tried regiments around him. Now and then a staggering blow filled his enemies with a wholesome fear of him. His sallies were as swift and unexpected as the rush of a panther with the way of retreat always open. Meanwhile a cry of affliction and alarm had arisen in England. Its manufacturers were on the verge of bankruptcy, its people out of patience.

As soon as the ice was out of the lakes and rivers, Jack and Solomon joined an expedition under Sullivan against the Six Nations, who had been wreaking bloody vengeance on the frontiers of Pennsylvania and New York. The Senecas had been the worst offenders, having spilled the blood of every white family in their reach. Sullivan's expedition ascended the Chemung branch of the Susquehanna and routed a great force of Indians under Brant and Johnson at Newtown and crossed to the Valley of the Genesee, destroying orchards, crops and villages. The red men were slain and scattered. The fertile valley was turned into a flaming, smoking hell. Simultoneously a force went up the Alleghany and swept its shores with the besom of destruction.

Remembrance of the bold and growing iniquities of the savage was like a fire in the heart of the white man. His blood boiled with anger. He was without mercy. Like every reaping of the whirlwind this one had been far more plentiful than the seed from which it sprang. Those April days the power of the Indian was forever broken and his cup filled with bitterness. Solomon had spoken the truth when he left the Council Fire in the land of Kiodote:

"Hereafter the Injun will be a brother to the snake."

Jack and Solomon put their lives in danger by entering the last village ahead of the army and warning its people to flee. The killing had made them heart-sick, although they had ample reason for hating the red men.

In the absence of these able helpers Washington had moved to the Highlands. This led the British General, Sir Henry Clinton, to decide to block his return. So he sent a large force up the river and captured the fort at Stony Point and King's Ferry connecting the great road from the east with the middle states. The fort and ferry had to be retaken, and, early in July, Jack and Solomon were sent to look the ground over.

In the second day of their reconnoitering above Stony Point they came suddenly upon a British outpost. They were discovered and pursued but succeeded in eluding the enemy. Soon a large party began beating the bush with hounds. Jack escaped by hiding behind a waterfall. Solomon had a most remarkable adventure in making his way northward. Hearing the dogs behind him he ran to the shore of a bay, where a big drive of logs had been boomed in, and ran over them a good distance and dropped out of sight. He lay between two big sections of a great pine with his nose above water for an hour or so. A band of British came down to the shore and tried to run the logs but, being unaccustomed to that kind of work, were soon rolled under and floundering to their necks.

"I hadn't no skeer o' their findin' me," Solomon said to Jack. "'Cause they was a hundred acres o' floatin' timber in that 'ere bay. I heard 'em slippin' an' sloshin' eround nigh shore a few minutes an' then they give up an' went back in the bush. They were a strip o' open water 'twixt the logs an' the shore an' I climb on to the timber twenty rod er more from whar I waded in so's to fool the dogs."

"What did you do with your rifle an' powder?" Jack inquired.

"Wal, ye see, they wuz some leetle logs beyond me that made a kind o' a holler an' I jest put ol' Marler 'crost 'em an' wound the string o' my powder-horn on her bar'l. I lay thar a while an' purty soon I heard a feller comin' on the timber. He were clus up to me when he hit a log wrong an' it rolled him under. I clim' up an' grabbed my rifle an' thar were 'nother cuss out on the logs not more'n ten rod erway. He took a shot at me, but the bullet didn't come nigh 'nough so's I could hear it whisper he were bobbin' eround so. I lifted my gun an' says I:

"'Take it easy, my son. I'll help in a minute.'

"His answer wa'n't none too p'lite. He were a leetle runt of a sergeant. I jest laughed at him an' went to t' other feller an' took the papers out o' his pockets. I see then a number o' British boys was makin' fer me on the wobbly top o' the river. They'd see me goin' as easy as a hoss on a turnpike an' they was tryin' fer to git the knack o' it. In a minute they begun poppin' at me. But shootin' on logs is like tryin' to walk a line on a wet deck in a hurricane. Ye got to know how to offset the wobble. They didn't skeer me. I went an' hauled that runt out o' the water an' with him under my right arm an' the two rifles under the left un I started treadin' logs headin' fer the north shore. They quit shootin' but come on a'ter me pell-mell. They got to comin' too fast an' I heard 'em goin' down through the roof o' the bay behind me an' rasslin' with the logs. That put meat on my bones! I could 'a' gone back an' made a mess o' the hull party with the toe o' my boot but I ain't overly fond o' killin'. Never have been. I took my time an' slopped erlong toward shore with the runt under my arm cussin' like a wildcat. We got ashore an' I made the leetle sergeant empty his pockets an' give me all the papers he had. I took the strip o' rawhide from round my belt an' put a noose above his knees an' 'nother on my wrist an' sot down to wait fer dark which the sun were then below the tree-tops. I looked with my spy-glass 'crost the bay an' could see the heads bobbin' up an' down on' a dozen men comin' out with poles to help the leg rasslers. Fer some time they had 'nough to do an' I wouldn't be supprised. If we had the hull British army on floatin' timber the logs would lick 'em in a few minutes."

Solomon came in with his prisoner and accurate information as to the force of British in the Highlands.

On the night of the fifteenth of July, a detachment of Washington's troops under Wayne, preceded by the two scouts, descended upon Stony Point and King's Ferry and routed the enemy, capturing five hundred and fifty men and killing sixty. Within a few days the British came up the river in great force and Washington, unwilling to risk a battle, quietly withdrew and let them have the fort and ferry and their labor for their pains. It was a bitter disappointment to Sir Henry Clinton. The whole British empire clamored for decisive action and their great Commander was unable to bring it about and meanwhile the French were preparing to send a heavy force against them.

Solomon being the ablest bush scout in the American army, was needed for every great enterprise in the wilderness. So when a small force was sent up the Penobscot River to dislodge a regiment of British from Nova Scotia, in the late Summer of 1779, he went with it. The fleet which convoyed the Americans was in command of a rugged old sea captain from Connecticut of the name of Saltonstall who had little knowledge of the arts of war. He neglected the precautions which a careful commander would have taken.

A force larger than his own should have guarded the mouth of the river. Of this Solomon gave him warning, but Captain Saltonstall did not share the apprehension of the great scout. In consequence they were pursued and overhauled far up the river by a British fleet. Saltonstall in a panic ran his boats ashore and blew them up with powder. Again a force of Americans was compelled to suffer the bitter penalty of ignorance. The soldiers and crews ran wild in the bush a hundred miles from any settlement. It was not possible to organize them. They fled in all directions. Solomon had taken with him a bark canoe. This he carried, heading eastward and followed by a large company, poorly provisioned. A number of the ships' boats which had been lowered and moved, before the destruction began, were carried on the advice of Solomon. Fortunately his party was not pursued. Nearly every man in it had his gun and ammunition. The scout had picked up a goodly outfit of axes and shovels and put them in the boats. He organized his retreat with sentries, rear guard, signals and a plan of defense. The carriers were shifted every hour. After two days of hard travel through the deep woods they came to a lake more than two miles long and about half as wide. Their provisions were gone save a few biscuit and a sack of salt. There were sixty-four men in the party.

Solomon organized a drive. A great loop of weary men was flung around the end of the lake more than a mile from its shore. Then they began approaching the camp, barking like dogs as they advanced. In this manner three deer and a moose were driven to the water and slain. These relieved the pangs of hunger and insured the party, for some little time, against starvation. They were, however, a long way from help in an unknown wilderness with a prospect of deadly hardships. Solomon knew that the streams in this territory ran toward the sea and for that reason he had burdened the party with boats and tools.

The able scout explored a long stretch of the lake's outlet which flowed toward the south. It had a considerable channel but not enough water for boats or canoes even. That night he began cutting timber for a dam at the end of the lake above the outlet. Near sundown next day, the dam was finished and the water began rising. A rain hurried the process. Two days later the big water plane had begun to spill into its outlet and flood the near meadow flats. The party got the boats in place some twenty rods below and ready to be launched. Solomon drove the plug out of his dam and the pent-up water began to pour through. The stream was soon flooded and the boats floating. Thus with a spirited water horse to carry them they began their journey to the sea. Men stood in the bow and stern of each boat with poles to push it along and keep it off the banks. Some ten miles below they swung into a large river and went on, more swiftly, with the aid of oars and paddles.

Thus Solomon became the hero of this ill-fated expedition. After that he was often referred to in the army as the River Maker, although the ingenious man was better known as the Lightning Hurler, that phrase having been coined in Jack's account of his adventures with Solomon in the great north bush. In the ranks he had been regarded with a kind of awe as a most redoubtable man of mysterious and uncanny gifts since he and Jack had arrived in the Highlands fresh from their adventure of "shifting the skeer"—as Solomon was wont to put it—whereupon, with no great delay, the rash Colonel Burley had his Binkussing. The scout was often urged to make a display of his terrible weapon but he held his tongue about it, nor would he play with the lighting or be induced to hurl it upon white men.

"That's only fer to save a man from bein' burnt alive an' et up," he used to say.

At the White Pine Mills near the sea they were taken aboard a lumber ship bound for Boston. Solomon returned with a great and growing influence among the common soldiers. He had spent a week in Newport and many of his comrades had reached the camp of Washington in advance of the scout's arrival.

When Solomon—a worn and ragged veteran—gained the foot of the Highlands, late in October, he learned to his joy that Stony Point and King's Ferry had been abandoned by the British. He found Jack at Stony Point and told him the story of his wasted months. Then Jack gave his friend the news of the war.

D'Estaing with a French fleet had arrived early in the month. This had led to the evacuation of Newport and Stony Point to strengthen the British position in New York. But South Carolina had been conquered by the British. It took seven hundred dollars to buy a pair of shoes with the money of that state, so that great difficulties had fallen in the way of arming and equipping a capable fighting force.

"I do not talk of it to others, but the troubles of our beloved Washington are appalling," Jack went on. "The devil loves to work with the righteous, waiting his time. He had his envoy even among the disciples of Jesus. He is among us in the person of Benedict Arnold—lover of gold. The new recruits are mostly of his stripe. He is their Captain. They demand big bounties. The faithful old guard, who have fought for the love of liberty and are still waiting for their pay, see their new comrades taking high rewards. It isn't fair. Naturally the old boys hate the newcomers. They feel like putting a coat of tar and feathers on every one of them. You and I have got to go to work and put the gold seekers out of the temple. They need to hear some of your plain talk. Our greatest peril is Arnoldism."

"You jest wait an' hear to me," said Solomon. "I got suthin' to say that'll make their ears bleed passin' through 'em."

The evening of his arrival in camp Solomon talked at the general assembly of the troops. He was introduced with most felicitous good humor by Washington's able secretary, Mr. Alexander Hamilton. The ingenious and rare accomplishments of the scout and his heroic loyalty were rubbed with the rhetoric of an able talker until they shone.

"Boys, ye kint make no hero out o' an old scrag o' a man like me," Solomon began. "You may b'lieve what Mr. Hamilton says but I know better. I been chased by Death an' grabbed by the coat-tails frequent, but I been lucky enough to pull away. That's all. You new recruits 'a' been told how great ye be. I'm a-goin' fer to tell ye the truth. I don't like the way ye look at this job. It ain't no job o' working out. We're all workin' fer ourselves. It's my fight an' it's yer fight. I won't let no king put a halter on my head an', with the stale in one hand an' a whip in t' other, lead me up to the tax collector to pay fer his fun. I'd ruther fight him. Some o' you has fam'lies. Don't worry 'bout 'em. They'll be took care of. I got some confidence in the Lord myself. Couldn't 'a' lived without it. Look a' me. I'm so ragged that I got patches o' sunburn on my back an' belly. I'm what ye might call a speckled man. My feet 'a' been bled. My body looks like an ol' tree that has been clawed by a bear an' bit by woodpeckers. I've stuck my poker into the fire o' hell. I've been singed an' frost bit an' half starved an' ripped by bullets, an' all the pay I want is liberty an' it ain't due yit. I've done so little I'm shamed o' myself. Money! Lord God o' Israel! If any man has come here fer to make money let him stan' up while we all pray fer his soul. These 'ere United States is your hum an' my hum an' erway down the trail afore us they're millions 'pon millions o' folks comin' an' we want 'em to be free. We're a-fightin' fer 'em an' fer ourselves. If ye don't fight ye'll git nothin' but taxes to pay the cost o' lickin' ye. It'll cost a hundred times more to be licked than it'll cost to win. Ye won't find any o' the old boys o' Washington squealin' erbout pay. We're lookin' fer brothers an' not pigs. Git down on yer knees with me, every one o' ye, while the Chaplain asks God Almighty to take us all into His army."

The words of Solomon put the new men in better spirit and there was little complaining after that. They called that speech "The Binkussing of the Recruits." Solomon was the soul of the old guard.

CHAPTER XXVIII

**In Which Arnold and Henry Thornhill Arrive in the Highlands.**

Margaret and her mother returned to England with David Hartley soon after Colonel Irons had left France. The British Commissioner had not been able to move the philosopher. Later, from London, he had sent a letter to Franklin seeking to induce America to desert her new ally. Franklin had answered:

"I would think the destruction of our whole country and the extirpation of our people preferable to the infamy of abandoning our allies. We may lose all but we shall act in good faith."

Here again was a new note in the history of diplomatic intercourse.

Colonel Irons' letter to Margaret Hare, with the greater part of which the reader is familiar, was forwarded by Franklin to his friend Jonathan Shipley, Bishop of St. Asaph, and by him delivered. Another letter, no less vital to the full completion of the task of these pages was found in the faded packet. It is from General Sir Benjamin Hare to his wife in London and is dated at New York, January 10, 1780. This is a part of the letter:

"I have a small house near the brracks with our friend Colonel Ware and the best of negro slaves and every comfort. It is now a loyal city, secure from attack, and, but for the soldiers, one might think it a provincial English town. This war may last for years and as the sea is, for a time, quite safe, I have resolved to ask you and Margaret to take passage on one of the first troop ships sailing for New York, after this reaches you. Our friend Sir Roger and his regiments will be sailing in March as I am apprised by a recent letter. I am, by this post requesting him to offer you suitable accommodations and to give you all possible assistance. The war would be over now if Washington would only fight. His caution is maddening. His army is in a desperate strait, but he will not come out and meet us in the open. He continues to lean upon the strength of the hills. But there are indications that he will be abandoned by his own army."

Those "indications" were the letters of one John Anderson, who described himself as a prominent officer in the American army. The letters were written to Sir Henry Clinton. They asked for a command in the British army and hinted at the advantage to be derived from facts, of prime importance, in the writer's possession.

Margaret and her mother sailed with Sir Roger Waite and his regiments on the tenth of March and arrived in New York on the twenty-sixth of April. Rivington's Gazette of the twenty-eighth of that month describes an elaborate dinner given by Major John Andre, Adjutant General of the British Army, at the City Hotel to General Sir Benjamin Hare and Lady Hare and their daughter Margaret. Indeed the conditions in New York differed from those in the camp of Washington as the day differs from the night.

A Committee of Congress had just finished a visit to Washington's Highland camp. They reported that the army had received no pay in five months; that it often went "sundry successive days without meat;" that it had scarcely six days' provisions ahead; that no forage was available; that the medical department had neither sugar, tea, chocolate, wine nor spirits.

The month of May, 1780, gave Washington about the worst pinch in his career. It was the pinch of hunger. Supplies had not arrived. Famine had entered the camp and begun to threaten its life. Soldiers can get along without pay but they must have food. Mutiny broke out among the recruits.

In the midst of this trouble, Lafayette, the handsome French Marquis, then twenty-three years old, arrived on his white horse, after a Winter in Paris, bringing word that a fleet and army from France were heading across the sea. This news revived the drooping spirit of the army. Soon boats began to arrive from down the river with food from the east. The crisis passed. In the north a quiet Summer followed. The French fleet with six thousand men under Rochambeau arrived at Newport, July tenth, and were immediately blockaded by the British as was a like expedition fitting out at Brest. So Washington could only hold to his plan of prudent waiting.

On a clear, warm day, late in July, 1870, a handsome coach drawn by four horses crossed King's Ferry and toiled up the Highland road. It carried Benedict Arnold and his wife and their baggage. Jack and Solomon passed and recognized them.

"What does that mean, I wonder?" Jack queried.

"Dun know," Solomon answered. "I'm scared about it," said the younger scout. "I am afraid that this money seeker has the confidence of Washington. He has been a good fighting man. That goes a long way with the Chief."

Colonel Irons stopped his horse. "I am of half a mind to go back," he declared.

"Why?"

"I didn't tell the General half that Reed said to me. It was so bitter and yet I believe it was true. I ought to have told him. Perhaps I ought now to go and tell him."

"There's time 'nough," said Solomon. "Wait till we git back. Sometimes I've thought the Chief needed advice but it's allus turned out that I was the one that needed it."

The two horsemen rode in in silence. It was the middle of the afternoon of that memorable July day. They were bound for the neutral territory between the American and British lines, infested by "cow boys" from the south and "skinners" from the north who were raiding the farms of the settlers and driving away their cattle to be sold to the opposing armies. The two scouts were sent to learn the facts and report upon them. They parted at a cross-road. It was near sundown when at a beautiful brook, bordered with spearmint and wild iris, Jack watered and fed his horse and sat down to eat his luncheon. He was thinking of Arnold and the new danger when he discovered that a man stood near him. The young scout had failed to hear his approach—a circumstance in no way remarkable since the road was little traveled and covered with moss and creeping herbage. He thought not of this, however, but only of the face and form and manner of the stranger. The face was that of a man of middle age. The young man wrote in a letter:

"It was a singularly handsome face, smooth shaven and well shaped with large, dark eyes and a skin very clean and perfect—I had almost said it was transparent. Add to all this a look of friendliness and masterful dignity and you will understand why I rose to my feet and took off my hat. His stature was above my own, his form erect. I remember nothing about his clothes save that they were dark in color and seemed to be new and admirably fitted.

"'You are John Irons, Jr., and I am Henry Thornhill,' said he. 'I saw you at Kindehook where I used to live. I liked you then and, since the war began, I have known of your adventures.'

"'I did not flatter myself that any one could know of them except my family, and my fellow scout and General Washington,' I answered.

"'Well, I happen to have had the chance to know of them,' he went on. 'You are a true friend of the great cause. I saw you passing a little way back and I followed for I have something to say to you.'

"'I shall be glad to hear of it,' was my answer.

"Washington can not be overcome by his enemies unless he is betrayed by his friends. Arnold has been put in command at West Point. He has planned the betrayal of the army."

"'Do you know that?' I asked.

"'As well as I know light and darkness.'

"'Have you told Washington?'

"'No. As yet I have had no opportunity. I am telling him, now, through you. In his friendships he is a singularly stubborn man. The wiles of an enemy are as an open book to him but those of a friend he is not able to comprehend. He will discredit or only half believe any warning that you or I may give him. But it is for you and Solomon to warn him and be not deceived.'

"'I shall turn about and ride back to camp,' I said.

"'There is no need of haste,' he answered. 'Arnold does not assume command until the third of August.'

"He shaded his eyes and looked toward the west where the sun was setting and the low lying clouds were like rose colored islands in a golden sea, and added as he hurried away down the road to the south:

"'It is a beautiful world.'

"'Too good for fighting men,' I answered as I sat down to finish my luncheon for I was still hungry.

"While I ate the tormenting thought came to me that I had neglected to ask for the source of his information or for his address. It was a curious oversight due to his masterly manner and that sense of the guarded tongue which an ordinary mortal is apt to feel in the presence of a great personality. I had been, in a way, self-bridled and cautious in my speech, as I have been wont to be in the presence of Washington himself. I looked down the road ahead. The stranger had rounded a bend and was now hidden by the bush. I hurried through my repast, bridled my horse and set off at a gallop expecting to overtake him, but to my astonishment he had left the road. I did not see him again, but his words were ever with me in the weeks that followed.

"I reached the Corlies farm, far down in the neutral territory, at ten o'clock and a little before dawn was with Corlies and his neighbors in a rough fight with a band of cattle thieves, in the course of which three men and a boy were seriously disabled by my pistols. We had salted a herd and concealed ourselves in the midst of it and so were able to shoot from good cover when the thieves arrived. Solomon and I spent four days in the neutral territory. When we left it a dozen cattle thieves were in need of repair and three had moved to parts unknown. Save in the southern limit their courage had been broken.

"I had often thought of Nancy, the little blaze-faced mare, that I had got from Governor Reed and traded to Mr. Paulding. I was again reminded of her by meeting a man who had just come from Tarrytown. Being near that place I rode on to Paulding's farm and spent a night in his house. I found Nancy in good flesh and spirits. She seemed to know and like to touch of my hand and, standing by her side, the notion came to me that I ought to own her. Paulding was reduced in circumstances. Having been a patriot and a money-lender, the war had impoverished him. My own horse was worn by overwork and so I proposed a trade and offered a sum to boot which he promptly accepted. I came back up the north road with the handsome, high-headed mare under my saddle. The next night I stopped with one Reuben Smith near the northern limit of the neutral territory below Stony Point. Smith had prospered by selling supplies to the patriot army. I had heard that he was a Tory and so I wished to know him. I found him a rugged, jovial, long-haired man of middle age with a ready ringing laugh. His jokes were spoken in a low tone and followed by quick, stertorious breathing and roars of gestures of appreciation. His cheerful spirit had no doubt been a help to him in our camp.

"'I've got the habit o' laughin' at my own jokes,' said he. 'Ye see it's a lonely country here an' if I didn't give 'em a little encouragement they wouldn't come eround,' the man explained.

"He lifted a foot and swung it in the air while he bent the knee of the leg on which he was standing and opened his mouth widely and blew the air out of his lungs and clapped his hands together.

"'It also gives you exercise,' I remarked.

"'A joke is like a hoss; it has to be fed or it won't work,' he remarked, as he continued his cheerful gymnastics. I have never known a man to whom a joke was so much of an undertaking. He sobered down and added:

"'This mare is no stranger to oats an' the curry comb.'

"He looked her over carefully before he led her to the stable.

"Next morning as he stood by her noble head, Smith said to me:

"'She's a knowin' beast. She'd be smart enough to laugh at my jokes an' I wouldn't wonder.'

"He was immensely pleased with this idea of his. Then, turning serious, he asked if I would sell her.

"'You couldn't afford to own that mare,' I said.

"I had touched his vanity. In fact I did not realize how much he had made by his overcharging. He was better able to own her than I and that he proposed to show me.

"He offered for her another horse and a sum which caused me to take account of my situation. The money would be a help to me. However, I shook my head. He increased his offer.

"'What do you want of her?' I asked.

"'I've always wanted to own a hoss like that,' he answered.

"'I intended to keep the mare,' said I. 'But if you will treat her well and give her a good home I shall let you have her.'

"'A man who likes a good joke will never drive a spavined hoss,' he answered merrily.

"So it happened that the mare Nancy fell into the hands of Reuben Smith."

To Be Continued

## ZR-1 Reaches Home Hangar in Safety

The ZR-1, the navy's giant dirigible, landed in Lakehurst, N. J., after its return night flight from St. Louis, Mo., on Oct. 3.

The great ship, carrying Rear Admiral Moffatt, chief of the bureau of naval aeronautics, was in the air 21 hours and 18 minutes. The westward flight was of about the same duration. The crew was in the air approximately two days and two nights with but two hours and 20 minutes spent at the St. Louis air field.

Commander McCrary, piloting the flight, which carried the great ship over the principal cities of the Middle West, declared the test to have produced "perfect results."

## Yankee Heroes Sleep Together in France

The bodies of American soldiers who fell on French battlefields during the World war now have all been brought into several large cemeteries, where they will lie permanently, unless later transferred to the United States. Work has now begun on the beautification of the cemeteries. Thirty thousand trees and shrubs will be set out at Romagne, the largest of the American cemeteries.

## $50,000 in Opium Is Seized at Bank

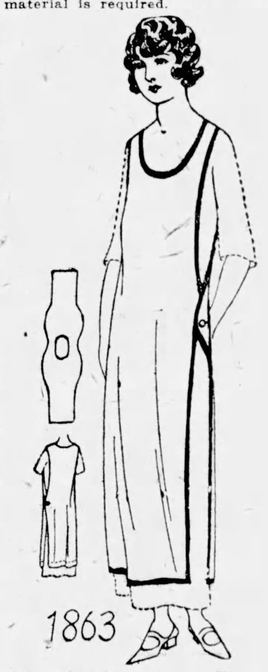
Opium, said by government agents to be worth $50,000, was seized in a safe deposit box of a downtown bank in New York recently.

The seizure was made after government officers raided an alleged opium den and arrested Dock Yot and Lee Quock.

## FASHIONS BY MARTHA HOLDEN

SOME brand new styles are shown in this assortment. There is an easily made apron, a dress for the matron that is very becoming, a house dress having attractive features, an afternoon dress, underslip for the young girl and a blouse that should meet with everyone's approval.

**No. 1881—Afternoon Model**—The pattern is cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure, and for the 36-inch size, 4⅛ yards of 40-inch material is required.




**No. 1863—Simple Apron**—You could cut out a half dozen aprons from this pattern all at one time, using different materials or of one material, and using differently colored bindings to trim 'round the edges, for it's so simple—all in one piece, as the diagram plainly shows. The pattern can be had in one size and all you need for one is 2¾ yards of 27-inch material and 9 yards of binding.

**No. 1876—Underslip**—A little costume slip just like the ones mother and big sister wear is this easily-made little garment that is certain to please a little girl's fancy. It can be made with straight upper edge with shoulder straps or with built-up shoulders, as shown in the large view. The pattern cuts in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. For the 8-year size, 1¾ yards of 36-inch material is required.

**No. 1870—House Dress**—The modern housewife is certain to approve of this indoor frock, for while it's pretty, it is also very easily made. The pattern cuts in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. For the 36-inch size, 3⅞ yards of 36-inch material with ¾ yard 36-inch contrasting is required.

**No. 1871—Matron Style**—A model that is extremely pleasing, and which assures one of apparent height and slender lines is pictured here. The long panels which carry the eye of the beholder downward, producing a slenderizing effect, extend to a little below the skirt edge. The pattern for this charming style comes in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. For the 38-inch size, 5⅛ yards of 40-inch material is required.

**No. 1877—Blouse**—The vogue for the jaunty little tie-blouse still continues to prevail, and is expected to last throughout the Winter season. The smart one pictured will appeal to the home sewer, for it is very easily fashioned and can be made very quickly. The pattern comes in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2⅝ yards of 40-inch material with 1¾ yards 5½ inch ribbon for the bow.

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of the above designs at the rate of 15 cents for each pattern. These patterns are stylish and perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give number, size, age, etc.

MARTHA HOLDEN BOOKS OF FASHIONS issued quarterly, 10c a copy. Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.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SAP
THANKS, MUTT, FOR THE LIFT! I POSE TODAY AS GRANDPA IN "GRANDPA'S FLIRTATION"!
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YOUR MAKEUP IS TERRIBLE!


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HOW thousands of women, by the simple method of an eminent physician, have avoided unnecessary miseries through many months and up to the moment Baby has arrived, is fully explained in the remarkable book "Motherhood and the Baby." Tells also what to do before and after baby comes, probable date of birth, baby rules, etc., and about "Mother's Friend," used by three generations of mothers, and sold in all drug stores everywhere. "Mother's Friend" is applied externally, is safe, free from narcotics, permits easy natural readjustment of muscles and nerves during expectancy and child birth. Start using it today. Mrs. E. Kerger, Slayton, Minn., says: "It pulled me through." Send for book today, to Bradfield Regulator Co., BA-70, Atlanta, Ga. "Mother's Friend" is sold at all drug stores.

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# RUSS REFUGEES MINUS COUNTRY

## 18 Are Ordered Deported With No Place Open to Receive Them.

After suffering untold hardships and horrors as the result of the Russian revolution, during which they remained loyal to the monarchy; after the Vladivostok when the invaders assumed control, forcing thousands of miles from country to country, trying to find a resting place, being battered by the elements, starved, and facing disaster at every turn, 15 women are being held at Ellis Island, New York, for deportation, making them literally men and women without a country.

They are part of the 526 Russian refugee party that landed here from Manila last July on the transport Merritt. The 526 were the remnant of more than 8000 men, women and children who remained loyal to the late Czar Nicholas of Russia and joined the anti-Soviet government faction. They remained at Vladivostok until the Japanese evacuated the Far Eastern republic and the "Red" forces assumed control. In order to save their lives the 8000 fled in 15 ships, under command of Admiral George Stark, and started in search of new lands.

**Barred From Japan, China**

The 18 awaiting deportation have been barred from Japan, China and the United States, and, they say, their loyalty to the late Czar makes it impossible for them to return to Russia. "We are not allowed to land in any country, and if we are sent back to Russia we will be shot," is their constant statement to immigration authorities.

Among the 18 is Mrs. Lubov Shulgovsky, who, with her husband, Alexander, her daughter, Vera, and son, Nicholas, sought a haven under the Stars and Stripes. Husband, son and daughter have been admitted to the United States, but the mother has been ordered deported "because of her radical views." However, a grief-stricken husband, son and daughter vehemently protest Mrs. Shulgovsky is not radical and picture her as a mild, loving helpmate and mother. An appeal taken on the deportation order of Mrs. Shulgovsky and the other 17 refugees has been denied by the department of labor and the mother awaits the first transport to carry her away.

**Radicals Ordered Back**

Two of the others in the group are being sent back because of criminal records, one because he is mentally deficient and the others because of their radical views.

However, the sailing date of the refugees is problematical, army officials say. The law, say immigration officers, requires that a deported alien "must be deported on the first available steamer." The U. S. army brought the refugees from Manila, and, therefore, must take them back. The next available transport is due to sail Dec. 6. Under the law the army must return these people to Manila, where its jurisdiction will cease. What will happen after they arrive in Manila is up to the bureau of insular affairs.

# ASKS WAR UNIT TO AID FARMER

## Bureau Plan Is Given Consideration at White House Council.

President Coolidge, continuing his study of the agricultural situation took under consideration last week a proposal that as a means of relieving the farmers the war finance corporation accept settlements made by foreign buyers of American farm products.

The proposal was presented to the President by the executive committee of the American Farm Bureau federation.

As laid before the President the plan contemplates no additional legislation or action by congress. It merely would have the war finance corporation take over settlements received by farmers co-operative organizations for grain sold for export, the corporation paying from its funds to the co-operative organizations the amounts involved. Authority for such action is contained in the act creating the war finance corporation and the plan, in the opinion of the farm bureau federation, could be quickly put into effect.

# Man, Aged 21, Appears as Lad of 10 Years

A real Peter Pan—a man 21 who has the appearance of a boy of 10—is engaging the attention of London hospital surgeons and medical scientists, including Lord Dawson, King George's personal physician.

At the age of seven he ceased to grow and today has the features of a small boy and is only four feet tall. In other respects he is normal.

A compound is reported to have been perfected that will counteract the effect of poison gas.


# ASPIRIN

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## Mickey (Himself) McGuire

EDDIE ANDERSON GOT McGUIRE TO POSE FOR A PICTURE LOOKING RIGHT INTO THE NEW TRICK CAMERA THAT SQUIRTS WATER! AND THEN WAS AFRAID TO GO AHEAD AND "SHOOT IT"
HO HUM! WY DONCHA GO AHEAD AND TAKE IT?
FOX

# RUSS INVENTOR TESTS NEW SHIP

## Asserts Craft Will Show Its Air Heels to Any Similar Design.

An airplane with adjustable wings, enabling the pilot to alter speed during flight, has been given a series of tests with satisfactory results. The inventor, J. J. Dill, a Russian engineer, believes his device will correct a long recognized defect in the science of air navigation.

Dill's invention consists of an apparatus for altering the "angle of incidence" of the plane while flying. In the tests it was found possible to change the angle eight degrees, causing a corresponding difference in speed ranging from 180 kilometers an hour to 90, and to make a landing within a space of 15 meters.

A 130 horsepower French motor was used and the airplane had a wing spread of approximately 33 square yards. The pilot was a Russian.

Dill claims his machine can attain a high speed 40 per cent greater than that attainable by the rigid type airplane; a low speed 26 per cent less and a climbing speed 31 per cent faster.

## Trotzky to Respect American Property

A Reuter dispatch from Moscow quotes Minister of War Trotzky as saying in reply to a question:

"As long as private property exists in America, American interests in Russia will be respected and all engagements entered into with the Soviets will be scrupulously kept. Any other action will be suicidal."

## $50,000 Diamond Found

A large brandy-colored diamond, estimated to be worth $50,000, has been found in the Wesselten mine at Johannesburg. The stone weighs 20¾ carats, is of irregular shape and of a superb brandy shade.

## Johnson Club Starts in N. Y.

Formation of a Hiram W. Johnson-for-President club in New York state was announced by Arthur B. Murtha, who was manager for Henry H. Curran, when the latter was coalition candidate for mayor of New York two years ago.

# MEDICINE CAN'T CURE CANCER

## Dr. Mayo Warns Patients Not to Employ Radium in Any Instance.

At a meeting of the staff of the Mayo clinic, held recently, Dr. W. J. Mayo referred to newspaper comment on his remarks made with regard to the present status of the cancer problem, quoting him as declaring that there was no cure for the disease. In the course of a lecture in London Dr. Mayo said, "There is no medical cure for cancer," in other words, no medicine taken internally will cure this disease. Continuing, he said that an experimental work was in progress, all of which was adding knowledge concerning the disease, but, unfortunately, these investigations, which have been made on animals, have not, as yet, any direct application to human subjects.

Dr. Mayo said that the cure of cancer depends on diagnosis and removal at the earliest possible time. In some manner, the laity must be taught to understand these truths. Experience in the Mayo clinic has been that 71.8 per cent of patients operated on for cancer when the disease is still localized, that is, has not extended beyond the primary focus, are cured by surgery and the large majority of the remainder benefitted, and many have been cured even when the disease had extended beyond the primary stage.

Surgical operation is the only method of removal to be seriously considered, Dr. Mayo continued, because it permits removal, with the growth of surrounding tissues and glands. The X-ray, radium and other agents have a field of usefulness in connection with surgery, but a patient should not be subjected to X-ray, radium or other similar treatment without careful surgical consultation since, if such agents are used while the disease is still local, and fail to cure, the resultant tissue changes delay dependable surgical operation and may even prevent it. Radiotherapy and other treatment in the hands of untrained persons, or those whose knowledge is limited to one type of treatment, do an enormous amount of harm, he says.

## Kicking Cat Costly

For kicking a cat while drunk, Albert Collins of Chicago, was recently fined $75.

# TESTER OF "KICK" TO BE INDICTED

## District Attorney Accepts Congressman's Challenge for Law Bout.

Amos W. Woodcock, United States attorney, has announced he will ask the indictment of Congressman John P. Hill for violation of the Volstead law.

Mr. Woodcock said he will lay the case before the federal grand jury, will ask for an indictment, and will do all in his power to obtain the congressman's conviction.

For a number of weeks Mr. Hill has been engaged in wine-making experiments at his home in the city. The tests were made, he said, to force a ruling from the federal prohibition commissioner as to what constitutes intoxicating fruit juice.

In a statement the district attorney said:

"Wednesday morning, in the midst of preparation for a pending case I expressed the opinion, without much consideration, that Congressman Hill's experiments belong to the class of trivial things with which the law is not concerned.

**Arrest Invitation Accepted.**

"It appears by the evening papers that he wishes to be prosecuted and is virtually defying the law. To that attitude there can be but one answer. The grand jury will be asked to indict him.

"I shall proceed by indictment rather than information because of the unusual features of the case, so that this prosecution may be backed not by my own individual judgment alone, but by the judgment of the grand jurors as well."

Mr. Hill telephoned the following statement from his Summer home at South Hampton, Long Island:

"I am glad that the matter is in the hands of the United States district attorney, since I cannot be indicted unless the attorney general rules on section 29 of the Volstead act.

**Expects Farmer Sympathy.**

"If he rules that I am right in my interpretation of that section I shall plead guilty promptly, and then the farmers will join me in seeking modification of the Volstead act.

"If Mr. Haynes' interpretation of the law is right I shall plead not guilty, and, having for years served as United States district attorney, I shall take pleasure in presenting Mr. Haynes' views upon which I have acted, to the federal court and jury.

"I have sought to make it clear from the beginning that I have been trying to follow the directions of Mr. Haynes.

"I always have contended that Haynes does not know the law."

## French Seamen Shun Old Type Freighters

Some French freighters have earned such a bad reputation among seafaring men that sailors are refusing to go to sea on them while naval draughtsmen say they should be taken out of service.

Twelve such vessels were built by the government during the war. Their holds are clear, with no bulkheads, which permits sudden shifting of cargo, and their water ballast tanks have a trick of filling unexpectedly. Five of them have turned over. The last was the Emile Durant, which rolled over without warning and drowned 19 members of the crew.

## Infant Death Rate in Chicago Lower

Chicago is four times as safe for babies as it was seven years ago, a report of the Infant Welfare society shows.

The death rate of 1.39 per cent for August among babies cared for by the society in 1916 was reduced to .35 per cent among 6,515 children cared for this year.

# The Latest Markets

A deadlocked and lifeless stock market was resuscitated during last week, an over-extended short interest paying the doctor bill.

So unwieldy had the short interest become, so unanimous was the opinion that stock prices were headed toward the cellar that a covering movement was inevitable before any further progress could be made on either side of the market.

To what degree the deadlock had been relieved by the close of Friday's market was an open question. Shorts who had covered earlier in the week were reported putting out fresh lines but generally speaking there was more of a division of opinion as to the underlying trend and immediate course of prices. Such a situation augurs well for action on one side of the market or the other.

For months the professional speculative element in Wall street has been criticised for its bearishness in the face of record freight car loadings, record automobile production and shipments and similar reflections of prosperity. Critics had said the market no longer could be considered a barometer of the nation's business because it was failing to agree with the business outlook as interpreted by our own secretary of the treasury, heads of the nation's largest banking institutions, a few senators and a thousand and one smaller fry. Temporarily this situation wherein the market goes against the seemingly better judgment of the financial minds of the country has been experienced in years past with one of two results: The market either proves it was right—or wrong.

Followers of the stock market thus are prepared to witness a repetition of history. If the optimism reflected in bank presidents' interviews galore is well founded, if demand for steel and iron is to show a decided improvement shortly, if automobile manufacturers as a group in the first half of 1924 are to even come close to 1923 production records, if high wages are to continue and mount higher if anything, if commodity prices are going to climb, if rail freight and passenger movement is going to continue at present levels or at levels approximating those of today, if congress is going to do no worse than nothing at its coming session, if Europe has reached the end of its rope and soon is to show further progress toward settlement of its major problems, if the wheat grower isn't going to reach the poorhouse before next Spring, if the bricklayer consents to lay two or three more bricks in his $12 to $20 eight-hour day than he could force himself to do this year, if railroad labor is going to be satisfied with but a small increase in wage and not grab at the whole net income, if all of these "ifs" can be omitted, then the market will respond shortly to the improved outlook.

If the prosperity as pictured is real that portion of the group who follow the stock market known as "the public" should have funds available to buy stocks at prevailing prices. If the public group is convinced the criticism of Wall street professionals during recent months is well founded this public is quite likely to express its approval of the professionals' critics by coming into the market on the buying side. Encouragement thus would be given the professionals to work for higher prices. If public buying is withheld the professional trader knows no other way to interpret such aloofness than to consider prevailing prices are not attractive and should be put down to a basis that is.

During the week there were some changes in the tone of market reviews.

The steel industry is reported receiving inquiries with regard to tonnage for developments which have been held in abeyance for several years. Many buyers who have been waiting for prices to recede are reported seriously contemplating abandonment of the "watchful waiting" policy in favor of "eventually, why not now?" One railroad recently has placed an order for rails after waiting several years for more favorable prices. Another case is reported in the revival of inquiries for a large rail tonnage after three years of waiting. Steel circles long have believed there is considerable "dammed up" tonnage, some expert statisticians going as far as to term the amount "enormous."

It is refreshing to have an American traveler return from Europe optimistic. Newspaper readers have become immune to the predictions of dire calamity aired by less-traveled celebrities. J. Ogden Armour told the ship reporter: "I saw nothing to convince me that Europe is on the road to ruin. I saw well-cultivated fields and industrious, if not prosperous people. Financially, Europe is improving rapidly. There is a surprising amount of money for necessities. Reports that France is eager for another war are pure bunk."

### Grain

Toledo—Wheat, cash, $1.11@1.12. Corn, cash, $1.04@1.05. Oats, cash, 48½@49½c. Barley, cash, 71c. Rye, No. 2, cash, 77c. Clover seed, new, $15.20; Oct., $15.20; Dec., $14.20. Alsike, cash, $10.30; Oct., $10.30; Dec., $10.30. Timothy, cash, old, $3.50; new, $3.65; Dec., $3.85.

Chicago — Wheat, Dec., $1.09⅞; May, $1.13⅛; July, $1.09¾. Corn, Dec., 76⅝c; May, 75¼c; July, 75¾c. Oats, Dec., 43⅝c; May, 46c. Rye, Dec., 73c; May, 76⅝c.

### Produce

Butter — Fancy creamery, 1-lb. prints, 50c; solid pack, 49c; nut margarine, 25@25½c.

Cheese — Fancy brick, 29½@30c; Michigan, 29@30c; Vermont, 35c; Longhorn, 31@32c.

Eggs—Candled, 41c; selects, 48c.

Bacon — Fat, 12c; lean, 24c; wide, 6 to 8 lbs., 19c; 9 to 10 lbs., 18c; 11 to 12 lbs., 15c; 13 to 15 lbs., 13c. Hams—22c. Lard, 14c.

Live Poultry — Ducks, 20@22c; geese, 13@15c; turkeys, 30@35c; hens, 23@25c; light hens, 14@16c; Leghorn broilers, 18@20c; broilers, 21@23c; stags, 13@15c.

Hides—No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 3c; bull, 4c; green calf, No. 1, 12c; No. 2, 10½c; kip, 10c; No. 2 kip, 8½; cured hides, No. 1, 8c; No. 2, 7c; horse hides, $3.00.

Cleveland — Butter, extra, in tub lots, 49@51c; extra firsts, 48@50c; firsts, 47@49c; standard, 48@50c; prints, 1c a pound higher; packing stock, 34@38c. Eggs—Fresh gathered northern extras, 42c; extra firsts, 40c; Ohio firsts, 39c; western firsts, 36½c. Oleomargarine—Prices to retailers: Nut, 20c; high grade, made of animal oil, 25c; lower grades, 16@17c. Cheese—Old York State, 28@29c; brick, 28½@29c; fancy Swiss, 41@43c; limburger, 28@30c. Poultry—Heavy fowls, 26@27c; light fowls, 18@20c; cocks, 16c; springers, 23@24c; light, 19@21c; white ducks, 25@27c; colored and lightweight ducks, 22@23c. Potatoes—New York round whites, $2.65@2.75 a 150-pound sack; Maine, $2.60@2.85 a 150-pound sack; Idaho Rurals, $1.50@1.75 a 100-pound sack; Michigan, $1.65@1.75 a 150-pound sack; Colorado Brown Beauties, $1.75 a 100-pound sack; Early Ohio, $1.40@1.50 a 120-pound sack. Sweet Potatoes—Virginia, $3.00 a barrel; Delaware, $1.00 a hamper; New Jersey, $1.25@1.40 a hamper.

Chicago — Poultry alive, lower; fowls, 14@21½c; springs, 19c; roosters, 14c. Butter, unsettled; creamery extras, 45¼c; standards, 44c; extra firsts, 43½@44½c; firsts, 41@42½c; seconds, 40@40½c. Eggs, unchanged; receipts, 10,481 cases; firsts, 30@34½c; ordinary firsts, 25@26c. Potatoes slightly stronger on white stock; steady on early Ohios; receipts, 75 cars; total U. S. shipments, 1,292; Wisconsin bulk round whites, No. 1, $1.25@1.40 cwt.; sacked, $1.20@1.30 cwt.; Minnesota sacked round whites, No. 1, $1.15@1.25 cwt.; partly graded, $1.00@1.10; Minnesota and North Dakota sacked and bulk Red River Ohios, $1.10@1.15 cwt.; Idaho sacked Rural, No. 1, $1.75 cwt.

New York — Butter unsettled; receipts, 13,478; creamery higher than extras, 46½@47c; creamery extras, 92 score, 46c; do. firsts, 88 to 91 score, 42½@45½c; state dairy finest, 45@45½c. Eggs, irregular; receipts, 12,572; state, nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to extras, 48@63c; Pacific Coast whites, extras, 57@60½c; do. firsts to extra firsts, 48@56c; refrigerators, firsts, 31@32½c. Cheese, steady; receipts, 133,543 pounds.

### Live Stock

Cleveland—Cattle—Receipts, 600; slow, steady; choice dry fed yearlings, $9.00@9.60; fair to good do., $8.00@8.50; choice handyweight butcher steers, $8.10@8.60; fair to good, $6.75@7.25; choice heavy dry fed steers, $8.00@9.00; fair to good heavy plain steers, $7.00@7.50; common and light butcher steers, $5.00@6.00; choice heifers, $5.50@6.00; fair to good heifers, $4.50@5.50; choice cows, $5.00@5.00; fair to good cows, $4.10@4.60; common cows, canners and cutters, $2.00@3.00; choice handyweight bulls, $5.00@6.50; choice heavy bulls, $4.50@5.00; bologna bulls, $4.00@4.75. Calves—Receipts, 500; 35c higher; steady; good to choice veal calves, $14.25@15.00; fair to good, $6.50@10.50. Sheep and lambs — Receipts, 1,000; steady; good to choice ewes and wether lambs, $13.00@13.50; fair to good, $11.00@12.00; good to choice sheep, $5.35@6.25; good to choice ewes, $4.10@5.00; common, $2.00@3.00. Hogs — Receipts, 850; steady, somewhat higher; yorkers, $8.60; mixed and heavies, $9.00; pigs and lights, $7.00; roughs, $6.75; stags, $4.50.

Chicago—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture—Hogs—Receipts, 60,000; mostly 15c lower; bulk good and choice 190 to 350-pound averages, $8.00@8.25; top, $8.25; desirable 160 to 180-pound averages, $7.60@7.90; better grades 140 to 150-pound averages, $7.20@7.50; bulk packing sows, $6.85@7.10; bulk desirable weighty slaughter pigs, $6.50. Cattle — Receipts, 30,000; generally 15@25c lower; top matured steers, $12.50; best mixed yearlings, early $11.00; other classes generally steady. Sheep—Receipts, 25,000; fairly active; lambs, 25@50c higher; sheep generally steady; fat native lambs, $12.75@13.00; top to city butchers, $13.40; heavy feeding lambs around 72 pounds, $13.00.

East Buffalo, N. Y.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,750; active; choice shipping steers, yearlings and butchers, steady to 25c higher; all common grades 25c lower; shipping steers, $10.00@12.00; butchers, $8.00@9.50; yearlings, $9.50@11.85; heifers, $5.50@7.75; fair to choice cows, $3.25@6.25; canners and cutters, $1.75@3.25; bulls, $3.00@6.00; stockers and feeders, $4.50@7.00; fresh cows and springers scarce and strong; $45.00@120.00 per head. Calves—Receipts, 2,600; active, 50c higher; $4.00@14.50. Hogs—Receipts, 16,000; slow; pigs, 25c higher; others 20c to 30c lower; heavy, $8.85@8.90; mixed, $8.75@8.90; yorkers, $8.75@8.85; light yorkers, $8.25@8.75; pigs, $8.25; roughs, $6.75@7.00; stags, $4.00@5.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 10,400; active; lambs, $7.00@14.25; 25c lower; others unchanged.

Indianapolis—Hogs—Receipts, 6,500; 10@20c lower; heavy, $8.35@8.40; lights, $8.25@8.30; top, $8.45; pigs, $6.00@7.75. Cattle—Receipts, 700; steady; steers, $6.00@11.50; beef cows, $4.00@6.50; heifers, $5.00@10.00. Calves — Receipts, 500; steady; veals, $9.00@13.50. Sheep—Receipts, 300; steady; sheep, $4.00@6.00; lambs, $7.00@13.00.

Pittsburgh — Cattle — Receipts, 1,800; higher; steers, $9.50@10.25; heifers, $8.50@7.50; cows, $5.25@6.00. Hogs—Receipts, 7,500; lower; heavies, $8.70@8.85; heavy yorkers, $8.70@8.90; light yorkers, $8.00@8.50; pigs, $7.50@8.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 4,000; steady; top sheep, $8.00; top lambs, $14.00. Calves—Receipts, 1,200; steady; top, $14.00.

During the last four years the number of sheep in New Zealand has decreased by about 4,000,000.

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# ILLICIT STILLS CAMOUFLAGED

## War Veteran Is Sought in Connection With Clever Work With Brush.

Montana prohibition officers are searching for a war veteran who saw service overseas with a camouflage outfit. George Costello, dry agent of Glasgow, Mont., says bootleggers are believed to be employing the returned veteran to conceal their moonshine stills on Montana farms.

Costello said a still recently was discovered in a tent near Bozeman, Mont., after many weeks' search. The outfit had been hidden in a tent painted green and pitched in a clump of willows. Several times the dry officers came within a few feet of the still but were unable to find it because of the successful camouflage. A large number of barrels hidden in the willows nearby were painted green.

Evidence of the work of the veteran has been uncovered in other parts of the state, it was said. In a northern Montana grain field a still was discovered hidden under a tent which was covered with bunches of grain tied together and ready for harvesting. For some days dry agents searching for the still thought the disguised tent was a mound of grain.

Near Havre, Mont., a still was found on a mountain. The still was of canvas and was on edge of a cliff. Painted to resemble rocks it was many weeks before the outfit was discovered.

At Great Falls a still was found on the banks of the Missouri river. It was in a cave. Painted canvas trees were used to disguise a door which formed the entrance.

# LEEDS FORTUNE ENRICHES PRINCE

## Will Leaves Residue of Wealth to Husband and Sister of Deceased.

A will disposing of the estimated $30,000,000 fortune left by Princess Anastasia of Greece, who died in London, Aug. 29, was filed last week.

The widow of the tin plate king described herself in the will as "born Nonnie Stewart and widow of William B. Leeds."

Minor bequests are made to her son, William B. Leeds, Jr., and his wife, Princess Xenia, and to a niece, Nancy Stewart Green.

The residue of the estate was left in trust, the income to be divided equally by Prince Christopher, husband of Princess Anastasia, and Margaret Stewart Green of Montclair, N. J., a sister.

The princess' collection of gems, including jewels valued at hundreds of thousands of dollars, which had been the gifts of Mr. Leeds and of European royalty, were distributed among her husband, son and daughter-in-law.

Leeds, Jr., was willed his mother's Newport, R. I., estate. He and Prince Christopher are to share the residue of the personal effects.

The will, dated July 10, 1922 at Paris, says:

"I make no substantial pecuniary provision for my son, for the reason that he has been abundantly provided for by his father."

## Masons, K. C. to Join for Columbus Day

Masons of Boston will join with Knights of Columbus in celebrating Columbus day, Oct. 12. The contribution of the Masons to the municipal celebration on Boston Common to commemorate the discovery of America by Columbus, will be the service of the Alepho drum corps for a concert.

The Alepho corps, said to be one of the largest of its kind in the United States, is composed of 185 pieces. It formed the personal escort of the late President Harding at the Plymouth tercentary celebration in 1921.

After the concert on the Common the corps will escort Mayor Curley and visiting dignitaries, many of them Knights of Columbus officials, to a banquet in a Boston hotel.

Killymoon castle, in Tyrone, Ireland, built about a century ago from designs by Nash, the celebrated architect at a reputed cost of $400,000, has been sold to a farmer for $500.

There are 600 varieties of sea weed in Japan, most of which are used for food or in the manufacture of commercial articles, such as glue, isinglass and iodine.

# WHEN WILL OUR TAXES BE LIGHTER?

**The Blade presents here the first of a series of interviews—one each week — with outstanding figures in American life. They will be devoted to topics which are now of the most vital interest to all Americans. —Editor's Note.**

BY EDWARD F. ROBERTS.

WHEN will the burden of taxation resting on the shoulders of the American people be lightened?

When the American people abandon the idea that the government can extract unlimited money from the air and learn that public money never comes from any place but private pockets.

That answer is not couched in the precise language of Andrew W. Mellon, secretary of the United States treasury, but it carries the pith of what he did say when I asked him the above question. Mr. Mellon does not talk in epigrams, does not pound his fist on his desk, pierce you with his glance or do any of the other things that great financiers and captains of industry are supposed to do according to the movies and the popular drama.

He is a very quiet, courteous American gentleman, unaccustomed to being interviewed and inclined to be rather diffident but who, nevertheless, when he expresses an opinion leaves no doubt in your mind that he means exactly what he says and that his views are the result of a calm judgment uninfluenced by any considerations of politics or expediency.

**People Must Choose.**

"The American people," he said, "cannot have lighter taxes and at the same time indulge in such luxuries as bonuses and similar extravagances. The average citizen has got to learn that the only money the government has is what it collects through taxes which he pays and if that money is squandered on such things as a soldiers' bonus, elaborate and unnecessary public buildings, harbors and so forth, which are built for no other purpose than to please local pride, taxation must increase to provide the funds for the regular and proper functions of government."

"An example in economy on the part of the government itself might help," I suggested.

"The federal government is doing everything in its power to effect economies," replied the secretary, "but the fact is too often lost sight of that this is not a country of one government but of many governments. The American system is a tremendously complicated and expensive one with tax-levying bodies overlapping one another in a manner which makes the entire burden a very heavy one for the taxpayer. Only a very rich country could stand it. In England, for example, there is one taxing government and outside of the imperial taxes the Englishman only pays small local rates for such things as water and lighting. The British taxes sound very heavy but in actual fact the average Englishman pays less than the average American."

**State Taxes Soar.**

"Has state and local taxation increased as much as federal?" I asked.

"More so. Federal taxation has dropped from $53.78 in 1920 to $32.49 per capita in 1922. In the same three years state and local per capita taxation, according to the estimates of the national industrial conference board, has risen from $29.88 to $33.24. In actual money raised the figures for last year are: Federal taxes, $3,565,703,000; state and local taxes, $3,648,151,000."

"How do the states compare?" I asked.

"There is not a great deal to choose," answered the secretary. "Here is a tabulated list which will give you the figures at a glance. The per capita increase for 18 states since 1913 has been from 100 to 200 per cent. New Mexico leads the race with an increase of 533 per cent. Delaware and Oklahoma are second and third with 355 per cent and 305 per cent respectively. Then there are several others with increases ranging from 200 up to 300 per cent. You can pick them out if you are interested."

I was interested and I did pick them out. There were eight altogether ranging in the following order: Nebraska, 290 per cent; West Virginia, 262; North Carolina, 259; Nevada, 256; Virginia, 217; Texas, 215; Colorado, 210; Idaho, 207.

These figures do not, however, tell the whole story. In a parallel column was the amount collected per capita which showed that the states with the greatest increase per capita in taxation were not necessarily the ones which were collecting the most money from their citizens. This column was led by Nevada which collected in 1922 $25.90 per head, distancing all competitors. New York was a poor second with $13.45 and was closely followed by Delaware, Maine, Minnesota, Oregon, California, Idaho and New Mexico, all of whom collected more than $10 from each of their citizens last year.

**How Cities Stand.**

Remembering the outcry made periodically about public expenditures in the cities, I asked Secretary Mellon how the urban taxing governments stood. For answer he handed me another list showing the levies made up to 1921 by 139 cities with populations ranging from 30,000 upward. The increase per capita between 1912 and 1921 was not as impressive as in the case of the states, the total being 46.3, but the amount collected per capita was sufficiently startling. The average was $34.88, ranging from $12.66 in the cities of Alabama to $44.17 in California, $43.87 in Connecticut and more than $41 for 21 cities in Massachusetts and 11 cities in New York.

"Those lists," remarked the secretary, "will give you some idea of how little can be accomplished by economy in the federal government if there is not an equal economy in the multitude of other governing bodies which comprise our governing system. It is idle, however, to talk about any real economy in government until the public stops making foolish demands on the public funds and realizes that the only way such demands can be met is out of their own pockets."

"There is a great deal of agitation at present over tax exempt securities," I suggested. "Would the elimination of such securities materially help the tax situation?"

Mr. Mellon looked thoughtfully at the end of his cigaret and smiled a little ruefully. "People are always looking for a panacea," he said, "but the elimination of tax exempt securities is not a panacea for tax troubles. It is perfectly true that these securities form a very serious problem and one which must be solved, but there are too many ways in which super taxes can be legitimately avoided to make the removal of these exemptions a perfect remedy. That does not mean that the existence of tax exempt securities is not a grave evil for that is precisely what it is."

**Unproductive Taxes.**

The secretary abandoned his cigaret entirely and went on with increasing earnestness: "There are something like $10,000,000,000 or possibly $11,000,000,000 in tax exempt securities current at the present time and one result of their existence is that the super taxes assessed by the federal government are steadily becoming unproductive. That, however, is only one and possibly the least important effect. Tax exemption is something that is repugnant to every principle of the American constitution. The continued issuance of such securities tends to create a class in the community which cannot be reached for tax purposes and that means increasing the burden of taxation on all other classes. The federal government has not issued any such securities for some years and I hope it will never issue any more. They are not only a menace to our financial system but are a violation of the very spirit of American institutions."

"How can they be eliminated?"

**Obvious Remedy.**

"The simple and obvious way is to adopt a constitutional amendment prohibiting them. The house of representatives has supported such an amendment and if public opinion could be aroused as to its importance and necessity no doubt it could be pushed through. In the meantime the public can help by frowning on any attempt of their local officials to issue any new exempt securities.

"You see," added the secretary, as I rose to take my leave, "I am back to where I started—to the people. The remedy for excessive taxation, like the remedy for every other defect in our government, rests with the American public. When the average citizen is as concerned and as careful about how the public funds are spent as he is about spending his private salary we will not hear any more about government extravagance."

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Young Girl Saved by Timely Use of

# PE-RU-NA

A MOTHER'S LOVE TRIUMPHS

**A letter from the child's mother, Mrs. Pearle Coltaux, 54 Washington S., Warsaw, N. Y., tells the story, a talo of years of pain and suffering for Vera and of terrible anxiety for the parents with final victory rewarding their boundless love and untiring search for help for their loved one. She writes as follows:**

Vera Coltaux

"I am writing to let you know what Pe-ru-na has done for my little girl, Vera. She is 10 years old and from the time she was 5 or 6 years old has had stomach and intestinal trouble. They called it catarrh of the bowels. She had hemorrhages of the bowels and passed slime. She had pain all over her and her nerves were a wreck. She was full of acid and on a diet of bread and milk for over a year. The doctors did not help her so we took her to a specialist and he did not help.

"At last I got a bottle of Pe-ru-na and before she had taken half of it was better. Now she is on her fourth bottle and eating everything and not a pain any more. She goes to school every day, and her Daddy says she is going to take it the rest of her life but I think she will be able to stop long before that. She has gained 5 lbs. in a short time.

"I am just letting you know I am thankful for your medicine."

If people could only know and understand that by far the greater majority of human ills are of a catarrhal nature much needless suffering could be averted. Don't wait until it is too late but try Pe-ru-na first. Start now. Your dealer has it in either tablet or liquid form. Ask him. He will probably tell you of Pe-ru-na's fifty years of triumph, a full half century of successful ministration to the sick.

**For Sale Everywhere** — **Tablet or Liquid**

# GERMANY'S RAIL LINES IMPROVED

## French Occupation Forces Are Using 2,130 Miles of Trackage.

Constant improvement in efficiency and economic results in operation of the German railway system in the occupied areas is pointed out in statistics tabulated by French officials. Every month, they say, shows an increase in the number of passengers carried and merchandise transported, as well as additional trackage brought under control of the occupied auothirities.

In order, however, to obtain an accurate prospective of what this railway system, one of the most complicated in the world, was like before occupation it is necessary to compare it not only with what it was a few months ago but also with what it was before it was taken over by French and Belgian administrators.

From trustworthy figures the following comparisons are made:

**Using 2,130 Miles**

Trackage: In March of this year the occupation authorities were using 865 miles of track and in July —the latest month on which figures are available—they were using 2,130 miles. The whole system in the Rhineland and Ruhr occupied areas, as operated by the Germans before occupation, consisted of 7,-150 miles. Since very few miles are still being operated under German management, 5,000 miles of track are rusting.

Personnel: In March 11,080 French and Belgian train operators, six German trainmen and 2,360 German auxiliary workers were employed on the occupied system, a total of 13,446 persons. In July 19,383 French and Belgian trainmen, 357 German trainmen and 9,224 German auxiliary workers—a total of 24,964 were employed. Before occupation the total personnel, including officials and workmen, was 267,-000. Of this number about 200,000 have left the occupied area or have been expelled, leaving about 65,000 former employes still in the occupied zone to do what emergency work they can.

**Increase in Passengers**

Passenger traffic: In March 600,000 passengers, including German civilians and military travelers were carried on the trains, whereas in July the passenger traffic had increased to 2,410,000 persons, of whom about two-thirds were German civilians. This despite the German edict, tacit or formal, against use of French trains by German civilians.

During October, November and December, 1922, passenger traffic over the German-managed lines, judging from the number of tickets sold, amounted to 97,254,000 persons, making the monthly list of passengers about 32,418,000, as compared with 2,410,000 carried on French trains in July, 1923.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.
Of The Toledo Blade, published weekly at Toledo, Ohio, for October 1st, 1923.

State of Ohio, } ss:
County of Lucas }

Before me, a notary public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared H. S. Talmadge, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposed and says that he is the Business Manager of The Toledo Blade and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business managers are: Publisher, The Toledo Blade Co., Toledo, Ohio; Managing Editor, F. M. Warwick, Toledo, Ohio; Executive Editor, Grove Patterson, Toledo, Ohio; Business Manager, H. S. Talmadge, Toledo, Ohio.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.) Charles Locke of Dover-Foxcroft, Maine; Mabel D. Locke, New York City, N. Y.; Barton Smith of Toledo, Ohio, as Trustee under the last Will and Testament of Martha H. Locke, deceased. The beneficiaries being the widow and family of Edmund Locke, deceased, of Beverly Hills, California; Charles Locke of Dover-Foxcroft, Maine, and his family, and the residuary estate to the grandchildren of said Martha H. Locke, namely, Martha Elizabeth Locke Huntington of Camp Knox, Kentucky; Dorathea Renee Locke of Dover-Foxcroft, Maine; Martha Louise Locke of Beverly Hills, California; Robinson Carr Locke of Beverly Hills, California, and Edmund Locke, Jr., of Beverly Hills, California. Barton Smith of Toledo, Ohio, as Surviving Trustee under the deed of Martha H. Locke, the beneficiaries being the widow and children of Edmund Locke, deceased, of Beverly Hills, California. Barton Smith, Rufus H. Baker and Maurice Allen of Toledo, Ohio, as Executors of the Last Will and Testament of Robinson Locke, deceased. Barton Smith, Rufus H. Baker and Maurice Allen of Toledo, Ohio, as Trustees under the Last Will and Testament of Robinson Locke, deceased, the beneficiaries being Mabel D. Locke of New York City, N. Y.; Martha Elizabeth Locke Huntington of Camp Knox, Kentucky; Dorathea Renee Locke of Dover-Foxcroft, Maine; Martha Louise Locke, Robinson Carr Locke and Edmund Locke Jr., of Beverly Hills, California.

3. That the known bondholders mortgagees and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stocks, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is—(This information is required from daily publications only).

H. S. TALMADGE,
Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 3rd day of October, 1923.

(SEAL) F. E. COTTRELL.
(My commission expires June 16th, 1924)

# Lodgemen Build Washington Memorial

Front view of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial showing open observation tower in the colonnaded top story. The memorial will surmount the highest of seven magnificently landscaped terraces and will be reached from the railroad station by broad stone walks and easily ascended stairs.

# Last Man to Look Upon Lincoln's Features Recalls Memories of Event

The man who last saw Abraham Lincoln, B. D. Monroe of Springfield, Ill., recently recalled memories of the great empancipator's appearance when human eyes last looked upon him 21 years ago. Monroe was a member of the board of trustees of the Lincoln monument, who secretly opened the martyred Presidents' coffin before it was sealed in a huge mass of steel and concrete beneath the shaft erected in his honor here.

Before the trustees would certify that Lincoln's remains were actually in the casket, in the face of many rumors that the body had been removed, they determined to open the casket and make positive indentification.

A Lincoln guard of honor was gathered in secret in one of the rooms of the monument.

The sarcophagus was brought into the room and was opened. Inside was a cedar box and when this was opened by workmen a leaden casket was exposed. The casket was very long, very wide and very shallow. Three workmen with chisels began cutting an opening over the head and breast. When they had cut out and raised a section of the leaden lid the trustees gathered and beheld Lincoln.

**Looked Like Photo.**

"He looked just like the picture," said Monroe as he was reminiscing. "His features were extremely pallid and that faint, sweet smile of his rested upon his lips."

"His beard was plainly visible," Monroe continued. "Part of his hair had fallen out. His shirt front and his black silk stock were well preserved, but the rest of his clothing had begun to fall to pieces. He had been buried 36 years.

"I was standing closest to the casket as the workmen replaced the section they had cut from the lid. I watched the shadow of the lid fall across Lincoln's face as that face disappeared from mortal view forever."

Newspaper men were barred from the monument chamber during the opening of the casket. The official report of the proceeding was given out as follows:

"In the presence of several members of the Lincoln guard of honor the casket was opened and the remains viewed by persons present and fully identified. It was found that the remains were in a good state of preservation, after which the casket was reached and consigned in our presence to the place prepared for the same in the monument."

The rumors that Lincoln's body no longer rested within its sarcophagus, which caused the opening of the casket, developed from an attempt to steal the body in 1876.

Benjamin Boyd, an engraver, had been given a penitentiary sentence after his conviction on a charge of counterfeiting. Terrence Mullens and Jack Hughes, who passed the counterfeit bills printed by Boyd, were unable to operate with their engraver in prison. They conceived a plan of stealing Lincoln's body from its tomb at Springfield and holding it as hostage for Boyd's release.

**Plan to Steal Body.**

The plot called for the taking of the body in a wagon to the Indiana sand dunes and burying it between two trees where the shifting sands would quickly blot out all traces of recent digging. The counterfeiters were then to demand the pardon of their engraver and the payment of $200,000 for the return of the body.

Wind of the plot reached Captain F. D. Tyrrell, chief of the United States secret service in the Illinois district. He assigned Lewis G. Swegles to the case.

Swegles, posing as a master body-snatcher who supplied medical schools with cadavers, induced the conspirators to enlist his expert services. They took him into their confidence and on the night of Nov. 7, 1876, the three went to the tomb equipped with saws, files, chisels, axes and dark lanterns.

The padlock on the door of the tomb was cut away and they entered the chamber where Lincoln's body rested. The outer cover of the casket was pried off. The casket was pulled partly out of the sarcophagus and work was begun upon its lid. A signal from Swegles brought a squad of secret service men stationed in another room and the plotters were caught red handed. They received sentences of one year in prison.

The body was hidden in various parts of the monument following the attempted theft. It was moved 17 times before it was sealed in its final resting place deep in the foundations of the monument.

# LONDON NOTED FOR ITS CALM

## Prattling Children Do Not Play in Street; Few Noises Heard.

One of the first impressions that Americans coming from their own noisy, bustling cities, get of London is its serene quiet. Turn off any of the busiest highways, and in a few yards the stillness of the side-streets is soothing. One may walk blocks and blocks without hearing the sounds of a phonograph coming from any window, and the curb is almost deserted. Only in a few offices has the typewriter replaced the pen.

There is a noticeable absence of children with noisy games. Except in the poorer quarters they do not congregate on the sidewalks and streets. That is one of the things that isn't done.

Yet many Londoners think their capital is noisy. Of those who loved the easy, jazzless age before the war, some are beginning to complain of the tide of sound ever rising all around them. Stanley Rowland protested at length against "the crime of noise," in an article in the Nineteenth Century. Motor-horns cause him anguish, motorcycles fret his nerves, jazz music he cannot tolerate. But the growing noises of the home fret him as much as the inevitable racket of the streets, the cafes and dance halls.

Those Mr. Rowland flails with his pen include persons who slam doors instead of quietly turning the knob, and those who walk with pompous poundings of their shoes. The man who rustles his newspaper with crackling explosions also bothers the ear of Mr. Rowland, and so also the man who puts things,—books, chairs, anything—down with a bang.

If noise keeps on breeding noise, the writer declares, the propect is pandemonium.

So far nothing has been done about it.

# Wire Company Plans $10,000,000 Factory

Plans are understood to be under way by the American Steel and Wire Co. to build a new plant in Gary, Ind., to employ more than 5,000. Although officials refrained from discussing the plans, it was understood the company, a subsidiary of the U. S. Steel corporation contemplates expending $10,000,000 on the first unit of the plant on 123 acres bought last year. It is understood that one building will be devoted to the manufacture of ribbon wire under a new process.

# NEW MEMORIAL TO WASHINGTON

## Many Relics of Statesman Will Be Preserved in Shrine Near Capital.

The greatest memorial ever erected to any human being, the George Washington Masonic National Memorial, is now being constructed within a few miles of the nation's capital. The laying of the cornerstone, an event of transcendent importance in Masonic and patriotic annals, will occur Thursday, Nov. 1.

The beautiful structure is being reared on Shooters' Hill at Alexandria, Va., on the right bank of the Potomac and on the main highway from Washington to Mount Vernon. It was in this region that Washington spent much of his time; no section of the country was better known to the Father of his Country than this.

**Masons Give Money.**

Money for construction and upkeep of the memorial is being subscribed by the 3,000,000 Masons of the United States and the 17,000 Blue lodges. The $4,000,000 which will be raised will cover cost of construction and provide an endowment fund for its permanent upkeep. After the dedication the memorial will become one of the rallying places of Masons who come to Mount Vernon to do homage to Washington's memory and a national center for their activities.

The dimension will be 230 feet in depth by 160 in width, exclusive of steps, terraces and approaches. Artistic and elaborate landscaping will surround the structure, which will be reached by broad walks and stone steps ascending through seven terraces. The summit of the observation tower, 200 feet above Arlington Ridge, will overlook the city of Washington.

The entrance will be through a six columned portico of pure Greek Doric design, forming a striking contrast to the plain unbroken side walls of the Masonic rooms. Rising above the Memorial Hall, and forming the second story of the tower, will be a museum in which will be placed many intimate relics of the great soldier and patriot, as well as articles connected with Washington's service as master of the Alexandria-Washington lodge.

**Many Washington Relics.**

Many of these relics are owned by the Alexandria Blue Lodge, of which Washington was the first worshipful master. These include an old clock which was in the bed chamber of General Washington and which was stopped by a physician at 10:30 P. M., the exact moment of his death. Then there is a penknife given to Washington by his mother and carried by him 56 years; his Masonic apron, his farm spurs, wedding gloves, pocket compass, cupping and bleeding instruments and the trowel with which the general, under Masonic auspices, laid the cornerstone of the national capitol building Sept. 18, 1793. A portrait of Washington in Masonic regalia, said to be the best likeness of the first president extant, will be included in the museum.

Above the museum will be another floor and above this a covered observation platform, all three levels screened by stately colonnades.

# CHICAGO FACING BABY SHORTAGE

## Birth Rate in City Is Not Increasing With Population Figures.

With a steadily declining birth rate Chicago is "short" 6,647 babies since 1916, statistics issued by the Infant Welfare society of Chicago show.

In 1916, when the population was only 2,517,172, 56,417 babies were born. In 1922, when the population figure was placed at 2,830,000, only 56,724 babies were born. The rate during those years had fallen from 22.4 a thousand to 20.02. Using these figures as a basis Orlo F. King, extension secretary of the society, said Chicago is short 6,647 babies.

"The falling of the birth rate," said Mr. King, "is forcibly driving home to public spirited citizens of Chicago the increasing necessity of guarding the human life that is given us each year more zealously. It is all the more important that we exert every means to preserve infant lives in this community when we believe, and with good reason, that the birth rate will continue to drop as it has since 1898."

Statistics of the society show that last year, when it cared for approximately 12,000 babies, a saving of 480 lives was credited to the society because the death rate among babies under two cared for at the stations was only 14 a thousand, while throughout the city generally it was four times as great.

# WEEK IN BASEBALL

**FINAL STANDINGS**

**National League**

| | Won. | Lost. | Pct. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 95 | 58 | .621 |
| Cincinnati | 91 | 63 | .591 |
| Fittsburgh | 87 | 67 | .565 |
| Chicago | 83 | 71 | .541 |
| St. Louis | 79 | 74 | .516 |
| Brooklyn | 76 | 78 | .494 |
| Boston | 54 | 100 | .351 |
| Philadelphia | 50 | 104 | .325 |

**American League**

| | Won. | Lost. | Pct. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 98 | 55 | .641 |
| Detroit | 84 | 71 | .543 |
| Cleveland | 83 | 71 | .541 |
| Washington | 76 | 78 | .494 |
| St. Louis | 74 | 79 | .484 |
| Philadelphia | 70 | 83 | .458 |
| Chicago | 69 | 86 | .446 |
| Boston | 61 | 92 | .400 |

The New York Yankees and Giants closed their season rather ingloriously Sunday, both meeting defeat at the hands of second division clubs, but, perhaps, their thoughts were more centered upon the world's championship struggle than on the winning of a mere ball game.

Babe Ruth of the New York Yankees and Cy Williams of the Philadelphia Nationals wound up their race for home run honors in the major leagues in a tie when Ruth cracked out his 41st circuit clout. Williams made his 41st homer three days before. Ruth drove in three four-base hits during the final week of the season to tie Williams. Half a dozen times during the season the two have been tied and seldom has there been a difference of more than three home runs between them after the season got well under way, Williams having a long lead at the beginning.

The other ball player of the Williams tribe, Kenneth of the St. Louis Browns, stood third in the home run records of the two leagues, with 29, and Fournier of the Brooklyn Nationals was fourth with 22.

The American league players during the 1923 season made 444 home runs, as opposed to 524 last season. National league players had 535 circuit clouts to their credit, five more than last season. The two leagues last year made an aggregate of 1,054 home runs, as compared with 979 this year.

# Manuel Is Contented

Ex-King Manuel.

Ex-King Manuel of Portugal, whose crown is said to have been kicked from his head by the twinkling toes of Gaby Deslys, doesn't seem morose over the incident. The ex-king, dressed up like an American chorus man, was snapped at the wedding of Princess Isabelle d'Orleans, daughter of the French pretender, to the Count Bruno d'Harcourt, in Paris.

# ONE DIVORCE TO 7.6 MARRIAGES

## One-Fiftieth Fewer Nuptials in 1922 Than Recorded During 1916.

One divorce to 7.6 marriages in the United States last year is the record disclosed by the census bureau's marriage and divorce survey, the first since 1916 when there was only one divorce to almost 9.3 marriages. There were one-fifth more divorces and about one-fiftieth fewer marriages per 100,000 of population last year than in 1916. The statistics, which include figures for every state, were issued without comment.

There were 1,126,418 marriages recorded last year, while in 1916 there were 1,040,684, showing a numerical increase of 85,734. To every 100,000 of population, however, there were only 1,033 marriages in 1922 as compared with 1,055 in 1916, a decrease of 2.08 percent.

Maryland led in the marriage rate with 1,539 per 100,000 of population. Arkansas was second with 1,487, Florida third with 1,463, and Mississippi fourth with 1,454. North Dakota, with 575, had the lowest rate.

Divorces granted last year totalled 148,554 for the country, against 112,036 in 1916, an increase of 36,518. To each 100,000 of population 136 divorces were granted last year as compared with 112 in 1916, an increase of 21.4 percent.

Texas led the country in the number of divorces in 1922 with a total of 12,399, which was one-fifth of the number of marriages in that state. Illinois was second in the number of divorces with 10,995, Ohio third with 10,182, and California fourth with 9,227.

South Carolina reported no divorces as its laws permit none. The District of Columbia had the smallest number 161, and the lowest rate per 100,000 population, with 37. New York was second with 40 per 100,000; North Carolina third with 50 and North Dakota fourth with 51.

Nevada had the largest number of divorces per 100,000 population with 1,325, and the number of marriages there was lower than the number of divorces, totaling 1,208 per 100,000 population. Oregon had the second largest number of divorces per 100,000 population with 311; Oklahoma was third with 262 and Texas fourth with 259.

There was one divorce to 35.8 marriages in the District of Columbia; to 22.6 marriages in New York; to 19.4 in Georgia and to 16.8 in North Carolina.

# K. K. K. CHARGED WITH TREASON

## Conspires to Establish Super Government, Suit Charges.

Charges that members of the Ku Klux Klan are conspiring to become a super government that will supplant the constitution of the United States and are endeavoring to take over the administration of justice in the United States, are contained in a suit against the Klan filed in federal court in Indianapolis on behalf of six residents of South Bend, Ind.

The suit asks that the membership lists of the Indiana Klan organization be seized and that A. B. Anderson, judge of the federal court, grant a preliminary injunction, later to be made permanent, restraining the defendants from representing the plaintiffs to be members of the Klan.

The Klan is an organization to oppress American citizens who are Negroes, Catholics and members of the Jewish faith, the complaint charges, in violation of the first article of the constitution of the United States, which guarantees religious and political freedom, and the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments.

# Kansas City Woman Elected War Mother

Mrs. H. H. McCluer, Kansas City, was elected by acclamation national War Mother of American War Mothers in fourth annual convention.

Mrs. McCluer, who has been vice-war mother of the organization during the last two years, succeeds Mrs. R. E. Digney, of Philadelphia.

Other officers elected included: Mrs. Carrie L. Root, Gardner, Ills.; first vice-war mother; Mrs. Blanche Ballak, Philadelphia, second vice war mother; Mrs. William D. Oldham, Louisville, recording secretary; Mrs. Lynn C. Boyd, New Castle, Ind., treasurer and Mrs. Carrie Avery, Washington, D. C., custodian of records.

# LEAGUE OF NATIONS HAS BECOME GENEVA'S TOURIST ATTRACTION

To the unbounded joy of the hotel keepers of Geneva, the League of Nations has become a prime tourist attraction. It is now placed on a par with the Jungfrau and the Castle of Chillon.

Gone are the days when the "rubberneck bus" guide waved his hand in the general direction of the Palace of the Leag..e and droned, "There's where the League of Nations is meeting." Gone are the days when the tourist was content with passing the building at 20 miles an hour.

The tourist now comes to get a "close-up" view of the League. As a rule he fails to obtain the slightest inkling of what it is all about, but the feeling of having really seen it gives him that satisfied, "touristy" feeling that can be drawn upon so heavily when he sees the folks back home.

Never since the League began functioning has it attracted the curious as it has this year. Those who come to participate in its deliberations are sufficient to fill the large hotels and bring plenty of francs to the coffers of the smaller ones. Added to this is the great number of persons who follow the League's deliberations closely and intelligently. To those elements have been added tourists. Hotel accommodation promptly became one of the lost arts for late arrivals.

**Open Sessions Held**

Various committees of the League hold open sessions to which the general public is admitted, but even the "public" sessions of the Council are accessible only to those holding cards For the majority this means a green card, with a purple stripe across it given to the members of the press. In addition it carries on it the number of a reserved seat in the Assembly. The Council seats are unnumbered.

Those striped cards are not handed out promiscuously. They are given, even to the press, only after the applicant produces the proper credentials. Each holder must have a passport photograph pasted on the back of the card.

The Council holds its "public" sessions in "Salle F." This room formerly was the sunparlor of the hotel which now is the home of the League. Glass-walled on three sides, with the Lake of Geneva across the street, it gives the impression of being a large aquarium.

When a particularly tense situation is being discussed, as the Greco-Italian question, the room, holding about 300 persons, was packed, others cluttered up the terrace outside, glued their ears to cracks and attempted to lower windows.

**"It Was Thrilling"**

"It was thrilling," exclaimed one of these tourists without the bounds.

"What did you see or hear?" a friend inquired.

"Nothing," was the reply. "But I was right there in the next room."

The "Salle de Reformation," where the Assembly meets, adjoins the Hotel Victoria, which is the official home of the newspaper correspondents. Through this hotel access may be had directly into the hall. As a consequence the concierge of the Victoria is regarded as a source of information by the globetrotters "doing" the League.

An American paterfamilias with wife and flapper daughter recently approached that functionary.

"Does the League, what do you call it, Assembly, meet here this morning?" cautiously inquired the head of the family.

"Yes, sir, at 11 o'clock," replied the concierge. "Visitors are admitted to the gallery."

"Do you think it will be worth while today?" interrupted the wife.

"Oh, yes, madame," replied the concierge. "The Assembly is always interesting!"

"How long does it take?" interrupted the daughter.

But her mother immediately interrupted with. "What time does it let out?"

"Perhaps 1 o'clock today," answered the concierge.

"Let's go boat riding, then," immediately suggested the daughter.

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# GOLD HARVEST LURES ARTISTS

## Europeans Flocking to United States With Tinselled Wares.

The curtain of the Winter season of 1923 draws apart and reveals New York as the stage of the world's most interesting dramatic achievements.

The program shows that America, once a disdained provincial domain, from which "high brows" of New York's Madison avenue, Boston's Back Bay and Philadelphia's Rittenhouse square fled for the cultural delicacies of London and Paris, has become a cosmopolitan nation into which the artists of the old world hasten to pour their wares.

France, Italy, Russia, England, Sweden, Holland, Spain, Germany, Austria and the Orient will surrender their best entertainers to grace the boards of American stages. Grandchildren of the elite who Niblo's and Daily's of Henry James. Niblo's and Daly's of Henry James' New York, will mingle in theater lobbies with the grandchildren of Parisians and Londoners who thought painfully of America as a land of commercial travelers, cowboys and uncouth manners.

**Main Street Plays.**

But Broadway will be Main Street as well as Piccadilly Circus and the Boulevard de Bonne Neuvelle. The hundreds of thousands of visitors from the middle west and the sunny shores of the Pacific will enjoy scores of "great American" plays and songs and books.

Theatergoers will see the Teatro dei Piccoli, Rome's marionette theater; the Grand Guignol, which has sent chills down the back of several generations of Paris playgoers; the Chauve Souris, the "bat" cabaret which delighted Moscow intelligentsia in the days when Russia ate caviar; the Moscow Art theater; the Swedish ballet with futuristic music and cubistic stage settings; and the works of the late William Shakespeare, already well known in various European capitals.

Musical comedies and revues with the most daring features of the Casino de Paris and the Follies Bergeres will furnish a trans-atlantic variety of pep, while those who regret the passing of the Merry Widow and moonlight type of music will bask in the dulcet scores of operettas from Vienna and Munich.

Germany and Italy will provide repertory opera companies to compete with the Metropolitan; music lovers will hear huge symphony orchestras conducted by men who until recently held batons in Amsterdam, Paris, Petrograd and Berlin and by others who watched the clouds on the banks of the Mississippi.

Latin Americans who, by the thousands have made Times Square their Mecca will watch Spain's best dancer and her best variety artists. Several all-Negro musical shows are planned. The royal dancers of faraway Cambodia in French Indo-China probably will be there, and, perhaps across the street from them, wild-west riders from the shadow of the Rockies.

# JAPAN'S BIBLE SUPPLY SHORT

## Yokohama and Tokio Once Provided Books for All Parts of World.

The earthquake, fire and tidal wave which laid in ruins two of the principal cities of Japan, has created a new spiritual opportunity among the Nipponese.

It is a startling fact reports say that Yokohama produced and sent out annually for missionary circulation more copies of the Christian Scriptures than any other city in the world. The printing company from which these Scriptures went forth by the million, is a total wreck. The director and entire operating force were killed.

Shortly before the earthquake, the American Bible Society received word from its representative in Japan, that the circulation for the first three months of the year was practically as large as the first six months of the preceding year. It is his judgement that there has been an awakening of interest in spiritual things, and a remarkable turning to moral and religious literature.

Bibles stored in Tokio and Yokohama and those in the homes of the stricken area are gone. To meet the immediate emergency, the society has arranged to produce at once on presses running night and day, half a million copies of the Bible in Japanese reproduced by photography from books in hand at the Bible House in New York. It has arranged also for a shipment by fastest possible method of hundreds of thousands of copies of the Gospels in English which are extensively used in the schools of Japan.

# Ludendorff Curses U-Boat Surrender

General Ludendorff, German quartermaster general during the war and known as "the brains of the German army," dropped the mask of aloofness last week in delivering the most aggressive Nationalist speech he has made since the war. He denounced Socialists and Communists with the utmost vigor.

"Curses upon the day upon which Germany stopped her submarine warfare," cried Ludendorff. "It was then that we began to walk the road of shame which we are still treading.

"Germany must wrest back the flag. But we will never recover until Communism and Marxism are wiped out."

Ludendorff violently denounced the "timidity of the Germans in 1918." He demanded action.

"The movement is now beginning," he declared. "You must fight in the foremost line, united with your leaders."

# Educator Howled Down

Students at Havana university, a government institution, refused to let Secretary of Public Instruction Manet address them at the opening of the Fall term. They whistled and shouted until he finally gave up in despair. The president of the studen body declared that no man representing the "ignominious" Zayas administration would be heard.

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# ENGLAND FEARS EMPTY CRADLE

## Talk of Overpopulation Brings Denial From British Physician.

England's empty cradles continue to form a subject of animated comment among the newspapers doctors and sociologists. Not a few British officials express misgivings over the future of the race if the present rate of decline in births continues.

Dr. J. Johnstone Jarvis, medical officer for Leeds, in his report for 1922, refers in some striking passages to the subject of birth control. Commenting upon the fall of the birth rate in Leeds from 21.8 to 19.8 per 1,000, he says: "How people can, in these circumstances, talk of birth control and the necessity for the reduction of the birth rate, passes comprehension. To talk of the risks of overpopulation with Europe depleted by war, revolution, famine, and disease, and other continents calling out for settlers to occupy their land and develop their industries, is childish folly.

"This Malthusian myth of overpopulation was exploded long ago, so one thought, but it has been resurrected, and is again being made to do service in this anti-social campaign to reduce the birth rate. No one objects to the restriction of the unfit, but to interfere with the birth of the fit—and this seriously is what is intended—is to invite disaster. Let there be no mistake about it, if the British empire falls, it will not be for lack of money, as so many seem to fear, but for lack of men, and because its sons and daughters have been influenced by the vaporings of a few seekers after notoriety and have allowed selfish interests to come between them and their duty.

"The state also has a duty in the matter, namely, to insure that every parent has an income to enable him to maintain himself and his family in comfort and health. If it fails to do this, it fails in that on which most depends our national health and welfare."

In Persia each tribe or family makes its rugs of a distinctive design, which is as much theirs as is the tartan of the Scotsman.

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